

A HISTORY OF THE

Government

Documents

Round Table

OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

1972-1992

by Lois Mills

1992-2002

by Larry Romans and Sandy Peterson

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Introduction

The thirtieth anniversary *History of the Governments Documents Round Table of the American Library Association 1972-2002* is published in two parts. The original history by Lois Mills, *A History of the Government Documents Round Table of the American Library Association, 1972-1992*, published by the Congressional Information Service in 1992, is reprinted slightly revised as part one. The revisions include reformatting text, removing preliminary pages, illustrations, and updating appendices. The original history with illustrations will be made available on the GODORT web site.

The second part is *A History of the Government Documents Round Table of the American Library Association, 1992-2002*, written by Larry Romans and Sandy Peterson, and with contributions by many GODORT members.

--Andrea Morrison, Chair
GODORT Publications Committee 2001-2002

Acknowledgments

Thanks are gratefully given to these people who helped in many ways: Bernadine Hoduski, who combed her files for correspondence, memos, minutes of meetings, and even submitted to a taped interview by David Heisser; Margaret T. Lane, who supplied me with the early records of the Public Documents Committee; John Phillips, who dug through the GODORT archives at the Oklahoma State University Library for a particular box; LeRoy Schwarzkopf, who returned to me material I had sent to him long ago; Sandy Peterson, Clare Beck, Marian Carroll, and all those who suffered my questions patiently and indulged and joined me in my reminiscences. Many thanks.

--Lois Mills

Although we are listed as the authors of the 1992-2002 edition of this history, we had much help. Contributing authors Mary Alice Baish, Gary Cornwell, Aaron Dobbs, Cathy Hartman, Ann Miller, Jill Moriearty, Nan Myers, Andrea Sevetson, Bill Sleeman, Bill Sudduth, Julie Wallace, and the chairs of GODORT (1991-2002) provided paragraphs that are included in this history, many with only minor editing. We have borrowed liberally from the minutes of various GODORT meetings and acknowledge our debt to those who recorded the minutes. Mary Alice Baish, Dan Barkley, Sherry DeDecker, Laura Dickson, Steve Hayes, Bernadine Abbott Hoduski, Aimee Piscitelli Quinn, and others contributed additional information to make the history more accurate. None of those folks is responsible for any changes we made to their contributions, any omissions, or any other mistakes that remain in this history.

Andrea Morrison, Chair of the GODORT Publications Committee, and Bill Sleeman, Vice Chair/Chair-Elect, provided many helpful editorial and structural suggestions. Andrea worked with the people at Lexis-Nexis and helped organize the project. Mary Alice Baish, Gretchen Dodge, Nancy Dolinger, Matt Levay, Dale Manning, and Larry's partner, Mike Morgan, commented on all parts of the manuscript, and many other people made useful comments. Michael Moreland lent helping hands to many aspects of the project.

--Larry Romans and Sandy Peterson

THE BEGINNING

The Round Table has made significant contributions in revitalizing the Advisory Committee [sic] to the Public Printer, in establishing guidelines for the use and servicing of state documents, in reviewing the function of the depository law, and [has] become a respected representative able to speak for the problems, needs, and goals of documents librarians.

Robert Wedgeworth, Executive Director of the American Library Association, in his "State of the Association" address at the 1977 ALA Annual Conference in Detroit with these words gave GODORT a much appreciated fifth birthday gift.

In January 1970, seven years before Wedgeworth's remarks, Bernadine Hoduski, then at the University of Missouri Library, Kansas City, asked permission to attend the midwinter meeting of a small group called RSD/RTSD Interdivisional Committee on Public Documents. The chair denied permission, citing lack of space. The chair had requested space for ten people and feared that allowing one extra person to attend would, in her words, "open the gates."

The RSD/RTSD Interdivisional Committee, a forerunner of GODORT, was later to add another acronym to its name; it became the RSD/RTSD/ ASLA Interdivisional Committee on Public Documents. People who were working to form an organization devoted to the problems of government publications attended the meetings of the Committee on Public Documents and joined actively in the work of its Census Bureau Advisory Committee as well as its Census Task Force and the Subcommittee on Census Documents.

Although there have been groups and individuals working in the field of government documents since the 1930s, there began in the 1970s to be widespread interest in an organizational effort by people not necessarily part of the ALA established hierarchy. Margaret T. Lane and Joyce Ball, past chairs of the Public Documents Committee, were both of great help to those less experienced in the intricacies of ALA governance who were working to establish GODORT.

In response to this interest, Lane, then chair of the Public Documents Committee, arranged a "non-program" for the 1970 annual meeting of the Committee. She invited eighty-five documents librarians, including thirty-six regional librarians, to come to this meeting and group themselves for free-ranging discussions according to their particular documents interest. Members of the newly reactivated Advisory Council to the Public Printer and other experts attended. There were groups for U.S. documents, foreign and international documents, state documents, and municipal and local documents.

One excerpt from the report of the meeting shows that sometimes the more things change, the more they stay the same:

Some matters discussed were broad and general such as the importance of government publications in the collections of libraries of different size and purpose, the need for bibliographic control of municipal documents, and the function of the Public Printer. Other topics were more specific and

immediate. Among these were the design of the projected study of the distribution, bibliographical control, and use of U.S. public documents, the difficulty of getting official publications from Africa, and the declining number of government publications that are distributed free.

In a January 1972 letter to a member of the ALA/SRRT Task Force on Government Documents, Joyce Ball, then head of Reference Services at the University of Nevada, Reno, expressed a broad view of the need for a round table devoted to government documents. She felt that the RSD/RTSD Interdivisional Committee on Public Documents was placed in an artificial position because documents should be a concern of members of all divisions, not just these two. She pointed out that in the last twenty-five years documents had grown in importance and impact and were no longer well served by a small restrictive committee. Noting the changing concept of ALA membership as evidenced by the round table movement, Ball said, 'We want membership to mean active participation and so we must provide for this. Members no longer want to sit around and listen to speeches, they want to *do*.'

GODORT, first spelled GDRT, began as a Task Force on Government Publications of the first round table in ALA, the Social Responsibilities Round Table. Before that, a Task Force on Cataloging in Publication with special emphasis on CIP in government publications had appeared through the efforts of Bernadine Hoduski. On January 25, 1972, the ALA/SRRT Task Force on Government Publications met for general discussion and to prepare for the meeting the following June when, it was hoped, the new round table would be established. More than thirty people attended. The necessary procedures required by ALA, including the preparation of a constitution and bylaws not conflicting with those of ALA, were explained and duties were assigned. Ten people volunteered to meet in St. Louis in April to work on the constitution and bylaws and a program for the annual meeting.

It was at this meeting that the slogan, "Documents to the People," originated.

Items of business included the method to be used to convince the Committee on Organization, the members of the ALA Council, and various important and influential people of the need for an organized group in ALA interested in government publications. Other topics discussed covered:

- * Charges for NTIS publications
- * Consolidating the *Monthly Catalog* and the NTIS listing
- * A users' conference for depository librarians to help prepare them for the distribution of depository microfiche
- * The Library of Congress policy for cataloging government documents
- * The question of preassigning Sudoc numbers to documents.

James B. Adler, founder of Congressional Information Service, was present and announced CIS's plans to sponsor an annual breakfast for ALA attendees interested in government publications.

Joe Morehead, editor of the "Mazeway Miscellany" column in *RQ* expressed a prophetic interest in sharing the round table's progress and problems with *RQ* readership.

A few years later, Morehead was awarded the CIS/GODORT/ ALA "Documents to the People" Award for his contributions to government documents librarianship.

The more things change...

Reminding us again that some things have not changed much in 20 years, these questions were attached to some of the petition forms that went to documents librarians and to federal librarians to encourage their participation in the new round table.

The petition began, "Have you ever complained about..." and followed with:

All those documents that never appear in the Monthly Catalog?

The absence of Library of Congress cards for many documents?

The need for a shelvest card for each document in the depository shipment?

The lack of Superintendent of Documents classification numbers printed in documents?

The small number of congressional committee prints available to depository libraries?

The lack of an adequate budget for the processing, binding, and servicing of documents?

The lack of communication between documents librarians and federal librarians?

The feeling at ALA meetings that no one cares about documents librarians and their problems?

The petition ended: "If so, why not help us start a government documents round table?"

There were three times more than the required one hundred signatures of ALA members on a petition to form a round table. On January 24, 1972, the ALA Committee on Organization in their Action Report #17 to the ALA Council recommended that a "round table on government documents" be established. The Committee also endorsed the proposed functions of the new round table, which appeared on the petition as follows:

To provide a forum for the discussion of problems, concerns, and the exchange of ideas of librarians working with government documents.

To provide a forum for initiating and supporting programs to increase the availability, use, and bibliographic control of documents.

To contribute to the extension and improvement of education and training of documents librarians.

Four days later, the Council of the American Library Association and the ALA Executive Board agreed to the establishment of the Government Documents Round Table.

By the end of the midwinter conference, Bernadine Hoduski, the new coordinator, had an announcement listing the proposed task forces with their volunteer leaders, around which the efforts of the Round Table would be initially organized:

- * Federal Documents (Joyce Ball and Bernadine Hoduski)
- * Municipal Documents (Marilyn Lester, Dan Lester, and Judith Bull)
- * International Documents (Mina Pease)
- * State Documents (Dallas Shaffer, Deanne Holzberlein, Geneva Finn)
- * Microforms (John Bell)
- * Round Table Clearinghouse (Arne Richards).

In April 1972, eight people met at the Public Library in St. Louis, Missouri, to work on a constitution and bylaws for the fledgling organization. So far as collective memory can ascertain, they were Geneva Finn, Clare Beck, Bill Smith, Mina Pease, Deanne Holzberlein, Marian Carroll, Bernadine Hoduski, and Lois Mills.

Except for the proposed constitution and bylaws and an agenda, there are no written records of the meeting. The meeting was taped, but two different audio-visual departments have not been able to raise anything but a faint murmur. According to the agenda the group discussed items to be included in the constitution and bylaws such as membership qualifications, elections, whether there should be an Action Council as in SRRT, the place of the task forces in the organization, the duties of the Clearinghouse personnel, and the provision for liaisons from state documents groups who were to be called affiliates.

By May 30, 1972, the final draft of the GODORT constitution and bylaws was forwarded to ALA for a successful review and eventual approval by its Constitution and By-Laws Committee after GODORT changed its election procedures to conform with ALA requirements.

In Chicago, on June 26, 1972, the demise of the ALA/SRRT Task Force on Government Publications and the first meeting of the Government Documents Round Table took place. It was a full day, which began with the second annual CIS Breakfast. "Documents to the People" buttons appeared. The SRRT Task Force on Government Publications met at 10:00 and heard reports of its numerous activities, including a request to the Intellectual Freedom Committee for a program review of the government documents/depository library system. The new Government Documents Round Table met at 4:30 p.m. The high point of the day came when it became evident that GODORT had to move from a meeting room for 200 people to a ballroom that could accommodate 450. At 6:30 the U.S. Historical Documents Institute hosted a cocktail party that became an annual tradition for GODORT members for years.

The agenda for GODORT's first meeting was long. There were necessary announcements and reports from task force leaders, which came to be standard procedure. Probably the most important item of business was the well-planned election of officers. Everyone knew what was being done and why from an outline of the election process that was distributed.

The Constitution Planning Committee prepared and tabulated the ballots. In order to get into phase with the proposed GODORT constitution, the Steering Committee officers and the members of the Election and the Constitution and Bylaws Committees would be elected for one-year terms in 1972.

In this first election there were contests for the offices of assistant coordinator, treasurer, liaison to state and local affiliates, and the Constitution and Bylaws Committee. The first officers of the ALA Government Documents Round Table were: Coordinator, Bernadine Hoduski; Assistant Coordinator, Anthony Miele; Secretary, Geneva Finn; Treasurer, Eugene Malkowski; Clearinghouse Coordinator, Arne Richards; Liaison to State and Local Affiliates, Mary Sanders; Election Committee, James Corvey, Barbara Gray, Aaron House and Sherwood Kirk; Constitution and Bylaws Committee, Elaine Blowers, Judith Bull, John Morgan, and Patricia Ourth. Two of the people elected turned out not to be members of ALA. Agreement was reached about their status, and they were given the opportunity to join ALA.

There were no minutes available for the meeting of the new Round Table that was held the last day of the conference. A substantial quote is given here from Irene Schubert's Informational Notes on the Steering Committee because that meeting established the patterns of GODORT procedure.

Bernadine Hoduski called the meeting to order. She suggested that plans be made for the midwinter conference of ALA to be held in Washington, D. C. on January 28-Feb. 3, 1973. It was agreed that each taskforce would have one meeting and that the whole Round Table would meet at least once. Later it was decided that a short general meeting of the whole Round Table would be appropriate first, to introduce the work of the taskforces to those who will not be familiar with the work of the Round Table or the taskforces. The six taskforces would probably meet for about an hour and a half. It was suggested that no two taskforces meet at the same time so that people would not have conflicts. The Round Table would then have general meeting followed by a Steering Committee meeting. The meetings would hopefully be at the beginning of the week so that there would be time to draft any resolutions or other matters for the consideration of the ALA Council. It was suggested that a meeting room be reserved for the Round Table for two days. The room could be used as a central meeting place when scheduled meetings were not being held. A suggestion was also made to reserve a suite.

In case readers think this inexperienced group to be hopelessly naive, by the time of the Washington midwinter meeting in January-February 1973, Readex had agreed to sponsor such a suite!

A further quote from the account of that first Steering Committee meeting reports another procedure established early in the history of GODORT: "Mr. Arne Richards is Coordinator of the Clearinghouse and will edit the newsletter of GDRT. It was decided that a quarterly news letter would be appropriate, with issues before and after each mid-winter and annual conference of ALA."

At some point between the circulation of petitions to establish the Government Documents Round Table and the end of the first meeting, the stated purposes of the

Round Table had grown from three to four. Geneva Finn, secretary of the Round Table, reported in a July 13, 1972 letter to Gordon Burke, Round Table ALA staff liaison, that the purposes were:

- To provide a forum for discussion of problems, concerns, and for exchanges of ideas by librarians working with government documents.
- To provide a force for initiating and supporting programs to increase availability, use, and bibliographic control of documents.
- To increase communications between documents librarians and other librarians.
- To contribute to the extension and improvement of education and training of documents librarians.

This same communication also listed the elected officers (see above) and the leaders of the task forces, then called coordinators: Federal Documents Task Force, James Rothenberger; Municipal Documents Task Force, William Smith; International Documents Task Force, Mina Pease; State Documents Task Force, Dallas Shaffer; Microforms Task Force, C.B. Stout; and Administration and Organization Task Force, John E. Bell.

The letter announced dues of \$5.00, with the Round Table's publication, *Documents to the People*, free to members. Affiliate members were defined as groups organized regionally or locally to work on problems of government documents. Finn closed her letter with a request to Burke to delete from any published list of GODORT members the names of any who had not paid ALA dues as of August 11, 1972.

THE CONSTITUTION AND OTHER GOVERNANCE DOCUMENTS

The people who first worked on the organization of the Government Documents Round Table sought to make it a group operating freely without the strictures then existing within the American Library Association. They wanted people to be able to hold office by volunteering, to organize groups to work on problems as they arose, and to disband when the problems were solved without having to amend the constitution. They wanted the Government Documents Round Table to be an active, vital group unfettered by rules and tradition. They designed the first constitution and bylaws draft to that end.

The first proposed changes in the original governance documents were not printed in *Documents to the People (DttP)*, but were distributed by mail so that members would have enough notice to vote on the revisions at the 1974 summer meeting in New York City. One suggested revision, to have the Steering Committee develop a policy and procedure sheet to accompany the constitution and be available to all members, came to fruition some time later.

A quote from those Midwinter 1974 minutes shows thinking that will sound familiar to today's members:

The sense of the meeting was that the liaison to state and local groups should be a separate office. There was considerable discussion of the role of the assistant

coordinator. By a vote of 15 to 13 the group said the assistant coordinator should be coordinator-elect. By 20 to 13 they felt the program chairman should be a separate officer and by 18 to 13 they thought this officer should be appointed and not elected.

Although the second coordinator of GODORT announced that the approval of the constitution was an important item of business, for some reason it was not part of the first coordinator's agenda at the New York meeting where the two coordinators shared the conduct of business.

A brief report of a Constitution Committee meeting by Clare Beck recorded concern about consistency in use of the terms “chairman” or “chairperson” and how to elect one. There was a question from the floor about the preparation of a policy manual.

The members were questioned about whether the constitution revisions should be voted on by mail or in meetings and whether the ballot should be a simple yes or no or voted on section by section. Mail ballot carried, reaffirming an earlier decision of the Round Table. A note from Lois Mills, then chair of the Constitution and Bylaws Committee, resulted in a simple “Approve” or “Do Not Approve” ballot being published in the November 1974 issue of *DttP* for return to Robert Schaaf, then chairman of the Election Committee.

In retrospect, the events outlined above suggest that the business of writing and approving the constitution was a messy and unorganized procedure, but the GODORT constitution and bylaws, with all revisions to date, were nonetheless completed and printed in the November 1975 issue of *DttP*.

The first new suggestion for a revision to the newly completed bylaws was printed in the March 1976 issue of *DttP*, and a ballot to be mailed to Beverly Railsback, chair of the Constitution and Bylaws Committee, was printed in the June 1976 issue. This suggested revision removed the provision that the persons receiving the highest number of votes in an election for members of the Election Committee and the Constitution and Bylaws Committee be declared chair and provided instead that the chairs be elected from among the committee members. The September 1976 *DttP* reported approval of this change.

In 1977 an error, which specified that Steering Committee members could serve no more than two terms consecutively, was removed and that limitation was made applicable to all elected officers. A second change allowed the treasurer to take office on September 1 following an election rather than at the close of the annual meeting, thus bringing that office into phase with the fiscal year of the American Library Association. In November 1977 a complete revision to date of the constitution and bylaws appeared in *DttP*.

The next version of the constitution and bylaws, which appeared in the September 1979 *DttP*, eliminated a statement about the amount of dues and instead provided that dues be determined by the Steering Committee with the approval of the membership. In addition, the preparation of an annual budget was requested. A report of GODORT annual conference proceedings to the ALA that had been required was dropped because the ALA publication that carried it was discontinued.

In a move that appeared to erode the original volunteer concept, the composition of the Clearinghouse Committee was changed from “as many volunteers as wish to serve” to “...the Treasurer of GODORT, the Liaison to State and Local Affiliates, the Membership Chairperson, and one representative from each task force....” The change

was justified as setting up a more permanent committee. Indeed, how could anyone run an operation as complicated as gathering material, overseeing the printing and distribution of the finished publication from widely separated locations, never knowing who would volunteer and when? The treasurer was added to the committee because *DttP* incurred more than three-fourths of GODORT's annual expenses.

The November 1982 issue of *DttP* printed the ALA/GODORT constitution and bylaws as revised and approved through July 1982. Changes made clear that the Round Table received monies from dues, contributions, workshops, and publications, and that funds earned or received by a task force belonged to the Round Table, not the task force. Other changes removed the Program Chairman from the listing of officers and gave the Steering Committee the responsibility of approving program subjects for annual conferences.

There were two other important changes. The Assistant Chair/Chair Elect was assigned responsibility for coordinating program meetings of the Round Table. The Election Committee became the Nominating Committee and its duties became "nominating and recruiting candidates" rather than "receiving and/or soliciting the names of volunteers..." thus helping to move one further step from the originators' concept of organization. However, Section Two, Elective Positions of the Bylaws still said, "the names of all volunteers shall be submitted to personal members for election."

By the mid-1980s, task forces, work groups, and ad hoc and special committees had so proliferated and the meeting schedules were so busy that Carol Turner, 1984-85 GODORT chair, appointed an Ad Hoc Committee to Study GODORT Structure. Members of the committee were Chair Gail Nichols, Jaia Barrett, Francis Buckley, Diane Garner, David Heisser, Linda Hoffmann, Margaret T. Lane, Lois Mills, and Sandra Peterson. This group gave its first report at the January 1985 meeting in Washington, D.C. The much-discussed report was refined and distributed to the membership before the annual meeting in July.

Number 3 of *Newsline*, the *DttP* supplement for communicating time sensitive material, contained a full and fair discussion of the entire report. A cover letter from Carol Turner read in part:

The Committee is proposing some major changes in GODORT's organizational structure. Some of the changes recommended will require constitution and bylaws changes for implementation. It is important that each GODORT member read and evaluate these proposals and have an opportunity to discuss them. A large segment of the GODORT membership meeting on Tuesday, July 9, will be devoted to the report. Taskforce coordinators, committee chairpersons, and others who would normally present an oral report at that meeting are being asked to prepare a written one so that two full hours can be devoted to discussion of the report. Even a two hour meeting will not provide adequate time both to discuss the report and to vote on the resulting constitution and bylaws changes. A special ballot will be prepared and a mail referendum carried out (as provided for in Article VIII of the constitution) within 60 days after the annual membership meeting. This will allow thorough analysis of the report and the changes proposed. It will also ensure that all GODORT members have an opportunity to vote.

The first recommendation of the Committee caused some consternation. This excerpt shows why:

The Committee recommends that the functions of GODORT continue to be structured through the use of task forces, workgroups and committees, but that a variety of operational changes be made. To facilitate the organizational changes, the Committee recommends that all taskforces, work groups and special committees be abolished; those for which charges are prepared would be reestablished.

This procedure is common in a wholesale reorganization. Members were not prepared for it to be quite so wholesale.

In order to obviate the overlapping of charges and activities between the level of government task forces (Federal, State and Local, and International) and the subject task forces, the report recommended that the level of government task forces be limited to these three and that special committees be established to consider subjects of common interest to all levels of government. The report noted that two subject task forces, Administration and Organization and the Microforms Task Force had already been abolished and that currently (1985) the Statistics Task Force and the Machine Readable Government Information Task Force were both having difficulty keeping member interest.

Under this recommendation the Education Task Force, the Statistics Task Force, and the Machine Readable Government Information Task Force would be abolished and reestablished as special committees. Existing special committees, the Cataloging Committee, Legislation Committee, Freedom of Information Committee, and the Friends of Documents Committee would all have to go through the procedure for reestablishment as outlined in detail in the report.

The recommendation that elicited the most discussion was to appoint, rather than elect, almost all members of both standing and special committees as well as the secretaries of the task forces. In answer to the deep concern expressed in the membership meeting the report pointed out:

As is clearly evident from the preceding discussion, the number of elected officers will be reduced, and the terms of office for many positions will be increased if the Committee's recommendations are adopted. While these changes may appear to limit an individual's ability to participate in GODORT's activities, the Committee believes that this change will actually allow for more participation, especially by those who do not have the benefit of name recognition on ballots that older members do.

There was discussion of how the "Outreach and Accessibility" program should work to attract new members, and how the newly named Network Committee, formerly called the Liaison to State and Local Affiliates, would be involved with the program.

Other recommendations would encourage more work between the two meetings each year, less oral reporting at business meetings, and the continuation of the update meeting as a separate meeting for the Federal Documents Task Force only. Updates for the other

task forces would be part of their general business meetings. The Committee's report even took a position against GODORT becoming a division, partially because ALA was not encouraging the formation of new divisions at that time. The report concluded with a summary of recommendations, pointing out changes necessary in the constitution, the bylaws, and the operation of the Steering Committee if the report were to be approved.

A report of the Second Ad Hoc Committee to Study GODORT Structure was mailed to members as *Newsline* Number 4, dated November 1985. This second committee noted that discussion of the report of the First Ad Hoc Committee at the annual meeting in June was inconclusive because: "Some recommendations proved to be controversial and time for discussion ran short." Members passed a motion that discussion be continued at Midwinter and asked the Second Ad Hoc Committee to revise the report before the January meeting to reflect the changes already approved.

The second committee said that the original committee was directed to find ways to streamline the schedule of GODORT meetings and to cut down the number of volunteers needed to run for office. The second committee felt that the first committee had, indeed, found ways to accomplish these objectives, but that the membership had voted against them. The second committee explained that these membership votes did not mean the final defeat of the suggested amendments. That would occur only when the changes necessary to implement the recommendations were not approved when, and if, they did appear as amendments to the constitution and bylaws.

For the most part the report of the second committee agreed with recommendations of the first committee. They wanted to change the Clearinghouse Committee to the Publications Committee, to leave the Liaison to State and Local Affiliates unchanged, and to give the National Action Alert Network to the GODORT Legislation Committee. The committee position on elected versus appointed offices was that "the Publications Chair, because he/she sits on the Executive Committee, ...remain an elected office. In order to avoid the appearance of undemocratic procedures, we also suggest that the Awards Committee... be elected."

The second committee ended its report by endorsing the proposals of the first committee. Members of the Second Ad Hoc Committee to Study GODORT Structures were Chair Diane Garner, Jennifer Arns, Jaia Barrett, Stephen Hayes, David Heisser, Linda Hoffmann, Stephen Patrick, and Sandra Peterson.

The December 1987 issue of *DttP* proposed the merging of the constitution and bylaws. The texts of the two existing documents were printed and the suggested merged text was also given. By 1988 the merged text was approved and the title of the document was the GODORT Bylaws. Substantive changes included the creation of a standing Budget Committee, the demise of the Liaison to State and Local Affiliates with its responsibilities moved to the Membership Committee, and the provision for a parliamentarian.

In the December 1991 issue of *DttP* the latest revised edition of GODORT Bylaws appeared with an Editor's Note that gave publication schedules for GODORT governance documents.

The September 1988 *DttP* printed the Handbook for GODORT Members, compiled and edited by Jack Sulzer. This very useful publication provided:

- * A list of GODORT officers and committee members for 1988/89
- * GODORT's Statement of Purpose
- * A citation to the location of the Strategic Plan for the Growth and Development of the Round Table (*DttP*, Volume 15, Number 2, June 1987, page 104)
- * An outline of the organizational structure of GODORT
- * Bylaws
- * A description of GODORT units, i.e., task forces, work/interest groups, and committees
- * The GODORT Policies and Procedures Manual
- * Policies of *DttP*
- * The procedures of the Notable Documents Panel
- * Affiliates and liaisons with other groups

There was also a most interesting and helpful checklist of resolutions passed by GODORT between 1973 and 1984 with the note that resolutions passed since 1984 can be found in the minutes of GODORT business meetings published in the March and September issues of *DttP*.

By 1989 this Handbook had evolved into the GODORT Policies and Procedures Manual, Member's Edition, edited by Ben Amata. There is a separate edition for officers, which is issued to them upon their election and assumption of office.

In 20 years GODORT has grown from an unstructured, free-wheeling group into a highly structured organization with many rules and a complex formula for terms of office, which assigns great powers to a handful of people.

For example, members of these standing committees - Membership, Legislation, Education, Cataloging, Statistical Measurements, Program, and Government Information Technology - are appointed by the Chair of GODORT with the approval of the Steering Committee. All chairs of these committees except Statistical Measurements and Program are appointed by the Chair of GODORT. The Chair of the Program Committee is the Assistant Chair/Chair Elect of GODORT.

Legislation, Cataloging, Education, Program, and Government Information Technology standing committees have additional members appointed by each of three task force coordinators. Two committees, Awards and Bylaws, have respectively six and four elected members with their chairs appointed by the Chair of GODORT with the approval of the Steering Committee. The Nominating Committee is composed of four members elected annually; the Chair is appointed by the Chair of GODORT from among these four. The Publications Chair is elected by the total membership and the remaining five members sit on the committee because of the other positions they hold. Most committees use a complicated staggered term structure to give more opportunity for membership to serve and to provide flexibility.

Because of GODORT's complex structure and the tremendous responsibility of a few people, present and future chairs of GODORT need wide acquaintance with GODORT members and firm faith in the judgment of the people needed to suggest appointees to GODORT offices.

Documents to the People

In 20 years the GODORT newsletter, *Documents to the People (DttP)* grew from a typewritten and stapled 20 pages to a polished professional journal averaging 50 to 70 pages, issued four times a year and indexed, as of March 1991, in *Library Literature*.

The basic format changed little through the years, although many characteristics did vary. The type size and face changed and the paper stock varied according to what the editor had available. The page format changed from time to time, but one thing that never changed was the quality of the information.

From the first issue, dated September 1972, to the present, the newsletter has faithfully printed the report of unit meetings held at the midwinter and annual conferences. The December 1972 issue gave members the schedule for the next ALA midwinter meeting. That practice has continued, although sometimes it is almost a generic schedule because of time limitations.

The schedule for the annual meeting in the summer has generally been available to members in the June issue. Volume 1, Number 2 also printed what became the kinds of items one saw in later issues: reports on workshops and conferences; lists of documents people working at the state level; a speech by Robert Kling Superintendent of Documents, which was originally prepared for a Special Libraries Association conference; an annotated bibliography of UN agency publications; and a column called "Notes from LC" originally done by Nathan Einhorn. A report from Phil Van de Voorde about his supplement to the *Monthly Catalog* listed publications in the catalog's format that were issued in 1969-70 but had never appeared there or in any other of the usual indexes document librarians use. There was even a reproduction of the registration form for a seminar being given by the Clearinghouse and Laboratory for Census Data (CLCD) to teach librarians to work with the 1970 census.

The third issue of Volume 1 covered a forum, "The Legislative Needs of the U.S. Depository Library System," sponsored by the Information Industry Association and chaired by James B. Adler. Dan Lester, LeRoy Schwarzkopf, and Eugene Malkowski compiled suggestions emerging from a meeting of the Federal Documents Task Force and forwarded them to the Government Printing Office. The letter, sent to the Superintendent of Documents in early February, requested an opportunity to discuss the suggestions at the 1973 American Library Association Annual Conference in Las Vegas.

Another first in this issue was the report of the initial meeting of the Advisory Council to the Public Printer, which also became a standard inclusion.

The September 1973 issue of *DttP* published the response of the Government Printing Office to the concerns expressed by the Federal Documents Task Force in the preceding issue. Norman Barbee from the GPO Library discussed the questions at the Las Vegas Conference and gave some positive answers. This issue listed newly elected officers, and there was an article by LeRoy Schwarzkopf, "Regional Depository Libraries, Who Needs Them?"

The Chronology of Documents to the People

While the content of *DttP* began in the way it was to go forward, the pattern of the publication schedule was erratic until 1984. Four issues, September 1972 through September 1973, made up the first volume. Volume 2 began with the October 1973 issue, but it finished with a combined issue, Numbers 3 and 4, dated April 1974. The first number for Volume 3 began with September 1974 and that volume ran for eight issues through November 1975.

Volume 4 suffered problems also. In the summer separate parts of Number 4, labeled Parts 1 and 2, were published in June and July respectively. The second July part was only five pages. The total Volume 4, which ran through November 1976, comprised six numbers.

With the January 1977 volume the editors began two new practices. They decided to publish on a calendar year basis and to use continuous paging throughout a volume. There continued to be six issues a year through Volume 10 for the year 1982.

Actually, six issues were planned for Volume 11, 1983, but the editorship changed and Numbers 1 and 2 were printed together, making the final issue for 1983 Number 5.

From 1984 to the present the pattern of four issues per calendar year (March, June, September, and December) has continued to the present, except for Volume 14 when Number 4 failed to appear.

The people who served as editors performed for GODORT the most onerous task with the least amount of glory. Arne Richards and Bernadine Hoduski served as co-editors for the first volume. As Clearinghouse Chair it was one of Dallas Shaffer's duties to edit the *DttP* issues from October 1973 through April 1974. Jaia Heymann (Barrett) was elected the next Clearinghouse Chair, and the issues between September 1974 and March 1975 were her responsibility. Roger Jones was editor for issues from May 1975 to July 1976. Jaia Heymann stepped in and edited the issues between September 1976 and June 1977 while Patricia Reeling was in charge for issues from September 1977 through June 1978.

The longest editorial tenure, from September 1978 to November 1982, was held by LeRoy Schwarzkopf. He resigned to pursue other interests, and no editor was listed in Numbers 1 and 2 of Volume 11, 1983. However, we know from Barbara Kile's report as GODORT Chair that she and Sandra McAninch compiled the conference reports printed there. Joe Jaros was persuaded to take the editorship beginning with the May 1983 issue, and he continued through the issue of September 1986. Diane Garner's tenure began with the March 1987 issue and continued through the issue of December 1989, when Mary Redmond assumed the position.

Volunteers have done the indexing for *DttP*. Judy Horn and Sandra Kom did yeoman service with their compilation covering Volumes 1 through 6. Horn continued with separate yearly indexes for Volumes 7, 8, and 9; she went on with the task of doing combined compilations for Volumes 10 through 14 and 15 through 17. Charlotte Bagh and Sally Reeves compiled 15 through 17, and Horn did final editing. Since *Library*

Literature began to index *DttP* with Volume 19 there will be complete indexing available except for Volume 18, 1990. The indefatigable Judy Horn has probably already taken care of the gap.

A supplement to *DttP*, the *DttP Newsletter*, appeared as a pilot issue, dated February 15, 1980 and edited by Karl Nyren, then a member of the *DttP* Editorial Advisory Board. Sent to members of the GODORT Steering Committee and to state chapter contacts, the four-page newsletter's purpose was to get the word out fast, alerting members to legislative events in particular. Carol Collier, a member of the Editorial Advisory Board, asked people who saw it to duplicate it and send it on to other members.

Although Collier requested comments on the idea, apparently no feedback occurred because the next issue, called *DttP Newslines*, came in December 1982 from Sandra McAninch, then Clearinghouse Chair, with this note: "This is the first issue of an occasional GODORT newsletter that was approved by the GODORT Steering Committee at the 1982 midwinter meeting. The approval was granted for a one year trial program." What actually appears to be the first issue of the *DttP Newslines* was received with no date and no attribution, but covered the 1981 activities of David Stockman, head of the Office of Management and Budget, and Danford L. Sawyer, Public Printer. Issues 3 and 4 discussed the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee to Study GODORT Structure and were dated June and November 1985 respectively, both under the editorship of Diane Garner.

Issue Number 5, May 1986, fulfilled the newsletter's aim as first outlined by Karl Nyren. It announced an upcoming hearing on NTIS privatization, noted the GODORT members running for ALA Council, and advertised the need for a new *DttP* editor. Margaret Lane asked for responses on the revisions of the commentaries of the State and Local Documents Task Force Guidelines adopted in 1975 and 1982 by ALA Council. An announcement of a UN preconference appeared, as well as a preliminary edition of the GODORT schedule for the New York conference. The last issue, Number 6, October 1986, was edited by Ben Amata and contained news items, reprinted an application blank to be used in applying for the Catharine J. Reynolds grant, and included a form for members to use to report discontinued federal documents.

Through the years, *DttP* has included a number of popular columns and other regular features. The second issue announced two columns planned for future issues. One was to be called "What's New?" and the second, "New Books and Articles on Documents" was to be a bibliography of publications of interest to documents librarians compiled by Deanne Holzberlein, St. Louis Public Library.

The bibliography did appear in the September 1973 issue, but the column, called just "News," did not begin until October 1973. With each item usually prepared by a different person, "News" contained articles about workshops, current publications, and just plain news. The next issue carried news in general; a job announcement; items about task force, work group, and committee activities; and publications of interest to documents librarians. By April 1974 the section contained "Workshop News," "Publication News," "Legislative News," and "News News."

Under the editorship of Jaia Heymann in the September 1974 issue the columns began to be more specifically separated, as shown by the appearance of "Unclassified News from Washington" by Dallas Shaffer; a column called "Federal Documents News;"

and one reporting both past and future workshops in the various states. Neither of these last two was a signed column.

The longest running regular column, "Unclassified News from Washington," has had three bylines and three name changes between 1974 and the present. LeRoy Schwarzkopf produced the column from May 1975 until the June 1984 issue, when the name changed to "Washington Report," and the author became Susan Randolph, then administrative librarian at the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. Randolph continued to bring Washington insider information to readers for three issues. Her last column, called "News from Washington," appeared in June 1985.

In the September 1988 issue Dan Clemmer, U.S. Department of State Library, revived the "Washington Report," which returned to the original Schwarzkopf concept. Clemmer continues to produce this very helpful column, which carries news of current legislation that is not always readily available, news of government personnel with whom documents librarians work, and a discussion of problems with government publications. Regular perusal of "Washington Report" brings documents librarians inside the beltway.

In September 1984, "News Notes," a collection of contributions from the editorial staff and members, began to appear. From June 1987 through September 1988 this column carried substantial Washington news among other items.

It was clear from the beginning that the people who organized the early GODORT and those who followed in positions of leadership were intent on bringing useful information to documents librarians and those they serve. A look at only some of the outstanding contributions to *DitP* in the form of columns, regular and not so regular, makes this nearly evident.

In 1976 Joe Morehead, professor at the State University of New York at Albany, began a mutually pleasant relationship with GODORT and for GODORT, at least, a highly rewarding one. His *RQ* column, "Mazeway Miscellany," carried Bernadine Hoduski's account of the beginning of GODORT in the September 1973 issue. Morehead, a fluent writer with a distinct literary background and an obvious ability to choose just the right word, wrote in his introduction:

*Like other professions we are afflicted with the apparently necessary but mortal disease of acronymitis; accordingly the new Round Table quickly became known as GODORT or GDRT. If this sounds disturbingly close to a character in famous Beckett play, Ms. Hoduski and her fellow officers have been doing anything but waiting around for some deus ex machina to solve the problems of Access to information. They issued newsletter titled, appropriately, **Documents to the People**, which keeps us abreast of a remarkable number of activities involving not only federal documents but those of states, municipalities, and United Nations and agencies, as well as various studies and workshops; the newsletter is indispensable reading for anyone who wants to keep up with the never ending, almost Sisyphean task of being aggressive in pursuing channels of information the various governments at once reveal and conceal. To say that Ms. Hoduski has been busy is like acknowledging that Kissinger does odd jobs for the president that take him occasionally out of town.*

Morehead's column in *DttP*, "Quorum of One," appeared first in the November 1976 issue. In it he reviewed a government publication, *Job Title Revision*, which updated the *Occupational Outlook Handbook* to rid it of age identifying and sex stereotyping language. His examples are humorous, and the piece ends with his observation that the publication under review was issued by the Manpower Administration.

"Quorum of One" appeared in more than twenty issues before it ceased publication in mid-1983. Subjects were of daily usefulness as well as historical interest to documents librarians. The second column commented on a committee print excerpted from a classified print titled "Summary of Executive Orders in Times of War and National Emergency A Working Paper," which traced the early use and misuse of executive directives and decried their lack of availability to the public.

Other titles include:

- * "Public Access, Privacy and Information Technology"
- * "Fiche vs. Papyrus: Musings of a Cultural Laggard"
- * "Decline of Civility," in which he described Danford L. Sawyer's term as Public Printer
- * "Infant Care, Bills and Instructions for Depository Libraries," where he recounted the unhappy experiences of patrons searching for important historical data in material that may have been discarded by librarians blindly following GPO suggestions
- * "Public Policy and Reagan's War on Waste" decried the demise of *The Car Book* and many, many other government publications.

One that we hope showed his personal concern and was not a comment on documents librarians was in two parts and titled, "The Devil's Best Century: Reflections on Our National Cemeteries."

Morehead's columns also covered a discussion of copyright, three columns on the 1980 census, two on the "plum book," and three on how he used the "Documents to the People Award" from CIS.

Departing from his general theme of government publications and their eccentricities, Morehead did a memorable column on James B. Childs, cited here because all should read it: *DttP*, Volume 5, Number 3, September 1977, pp. 149-150.

By far the most prolific contributor to *DttP* has been LeRoy Schwarzkopf. In addition to "Unclassified News from Washington "he has authored" News from the Publishing World," "News from GPO," and "Documents in the News." Each of these columns was full of pertinent information, and documents librarians missed them at their peril. One of the most helpful was his continuous reporting, sometimes within the column and sometimes as a separate item, on the tortuous process of the failed attempt to revise Title 44, and the study group that preceded it.

From the beginning of GODORT, Schwarzkopf's thoughtful comments on problems facing the documents world have been to the point. Articles on the pricing policy of the GPO for sales publications, proposed standards and guidelines for depository libraries, the Freedom of Information Act, regional libraries, a profile of Bill Buchanan, and the

Depository Library Council meetings have all informed GODORT members with reasoned background material and firm basis for action.

Patricia Reeling offered a fine and needed service to busy documents librarians in 1972 and 1973 with her "Calendar of Events," her fully annotated list of ERIC documents on documents, and another annotated bibliography called "Publications."

On the state and local front, a recurring column called "Documents Groups at State and Local Levels" was a project of the Liaison to State and Local Affiliates and a gathering of news items from the groups at those levels. Margaret T. Lane did a number of columns called "Scattered Notes on State Publications" and Marie Clark produced two columns on new state and local documents. Tom Reynolds began "State and Local Documents News" in 1987 and continues to write it.

Publications of international provenance have received attention in sometimes irregularly recurring columns, beginning with material about Canadian documents. News of official publications from the United Kingdom, Australia, and the United Nations followed. Familiar names appeared at the head of these columns: among them were Eve Johansson, Peter Hajnal, Judith Boettger, Luciana Marulli, Patricia M. Grenier, and Ann E. Miller. In 1980 Luciana Marulli (later Marulli-Koenig) produced "International Documents Roundup." For several years readers found these columns very helpful. Maureen Ratynski edited the column next and later alternated responsibility with Nellie Moffitt. The current compiler of "International Documents Roundup" is Barbara M.(Barbie) Smith.

"Mapnews" first appeared in the November 1978 issue of *DttP*. Originally written by Charles Seavey, "Mapnews" marked the start of another mutually rewarding connection, this one between documents and map librarians. Seavey's absence when he changed positions in 1979 was covered by David Cobb with "Cooperation between USGS and Map Librarians" in the November 1979 issue. Kathleen Eisenbeis continued with "Mapnews" in 1982 and 1983. After a hiatus of several years "Mapnews" was re-introduced by Arlyn Sherwood in the March 1991 issue.

In addition to these recurring columns, *DttP* also published numerous single subject bibliographies and bibliographies specifically related to documents librarianship and government information.

GODORT FACTS AND FIRSTS

Government Information to the People-Where We've Been and Where We're Going" was the title of the GODORT program at the 1979 annual conference. Two eminent scholars, Larkin Warner and Dee Brown, spoke about their use of government information in their research during the first of three program parts. The second session was on the "Effectiveness of GODORT," and Candy Morgan shared that discussion with Robert Wedgeworth. The third session forecast the future of GODORT as explored by Nancy Cline of Pennsylvania State University and Wilfrid Lancaster of the University of Illinois Graduate Library School.

During her account of GODORT's past, Morgan mentioned five organizations that she said are often confused in people's minds with GODORT. The relationship between GODORT and three of the five she mentioned will be explored here. Of the other two,

the Public Documents Committee has been described earlier, and the Public Printer's Micropublishing Council falls outside our consideration at this time. The remaining three that Morgan mentioned were the Depository Library Council to the Public Printer, the Ad Hoc Committee on the Depository Library System, and the Ad Hoc Committee on Federal Depository Legislation.

GODORT has always maintained close and cordial cooperation with the Depository Library Council, the advisory body to the Public Printer on the distribution of government documents within the depository library system. Many GODORT members have been appointed to the Council, and frequently officers of GODORT or its task forces were also officers of the Council. In the early years the Government Printing Office, presumably in the person of the Public Printer, requested names of people to be appointed to the Council from the president of ALA. The ALA president referred the request to GODORT.

Critics say there does not seem to be that degree of cooperation in the 1990s. The question now is whether the Public Printer will acknowledge, let alone implement, the suggestions of GODORT even when made officially through the office of the president of ALA. From the beginning *DttP* has carried full reports of the biannual meetings of the Depository Library Council. Profiles of John Boyle, Public Printer; Carl LaBarre, Superintendent of Documents; and John (Jim) Livesey, Director of the Library and Statutory Distribution Service (now called Library Programs Service) were given equal play with the biographies of GODORT's own award winners. But the two, GODORT and the Depository Library Council, are very distinct bodies, concerned with the same material, but with different responsibilities for it, serving different constituencies, and reporting to different parent groups.

In the 1990s, GODORT needs to rededicate itself to addressing the concerns of the depository library system. In recent years the composition of the Depository Library Council has been broadened in response to the Public Printer's desire for policy-level advice from a variety of perspectives. GODORT is therefore in a position to play an important complementary role that draws upon the depth of its members' expertise in depository library operations.

The Ad Hoc Committee on the Depository Library System was originally the Ad Hoc Committee on the Financial Support of the Depository Library System. It was composed of nine members: two (one of whom was designated chair) from the ALA Legislation Committee, two from the RTSD/RASD/ASLA Public Documents Committee, two from GODORT, two from the ACRL Law and Political Science Section, and one ALA Council member named by the ALA president.

The first chair was Ralph McCoy, Southern Illinois University. Under his leadership the group met several times between midwinter and annual meetings to work on its assignment from the ALA Legislation Committee. This assignment included investigation of the "possibility of proposing legislation to provide for the financial support of the Depository Library System"... and also to "prepare a report considering the possibility of proposing a revision of the Depository Act of 1962, incorporating such criteria as adequate financial support, provision of more non-GPO material, consulting service to the depository libraries, and other changes necessary to implement the basic provisions of the 1962 act."

Three task forces were set up to find out what needed to be done to be able to prepare such a report for the ALA Council. The task forces were to review the role of libraries in the depository system, review the role of the Government Printing Office in the depository system, and review the need for financial support for the depository system. To help answer this need, Francis Buckley undertook one of the many ongoing “cost studies” for running a depository library. One of the most controversial recommendations was for the establishment of a National Depository Library to become the “library of the last resort” for government publications and for funds to be made available to provide standard reference works for the use of depository librarians.

By the end of the life of the committee these people active in GODORT were or had been members of the Ad Hoc Committee: Bernadine Hoduski (who resigned when she went to work for the Joint Committee on Printing), Marilyn Lester, Joan Chambers, Nathan Einhorn, Lois Mills, and Francis Buckley. Resolutions produced by the Committee on Legislation were adopted by the ALA Council but proved unproductive. GODORT was still intrigued by the idea of a National Depository Library, however, and at the annual meeting in 1978 forwarded a resolution calling for the establishment of a “national depository agency” through the Legislation Committee and the ALA Council.

The ALA Legislation Committee was not finished with the project either, and in 1976 the Committee appointed seven people to serve on the Ad Hoc Committee on Federal Depository Legislation: Chair Lois Mills, Daniel Lester, Sandy Faull Rebekah Harleston, Edna Kanely (GPO), Francis Buckley, and LeRoy Schwarzkopf. The charge of this subcommittee of the Legislation Committee was to develop and review proposals for legislation to reorganize the depository library system. Committee members made a detailed study of Title 44, U.S. Code, and made copies of the law with suggested changes indicated.

In October 1978 Lois Mills and Francis Buckley met in Washington, D.C. with staff members of three congressional committees concerned with the depository law, and enjoyed a productive discussion. In November 1978 Mills and Buckley began weekly meetings with the Ad Hoc Advisory Committee to the Joint Committee on Printing on Revising Title 44, called the Study Group. Members of this group represented such diverse organizations as the AFL-CIO, the American Paper Institute, the Federal Library Committee, the Information Industry Association, the GPO unions, GPO, Office of Management and Budget, Printing Industries of America, Joint Committee on Printing, and the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, and Defense.

This effort did not produce a revised Title 44. The originally revised version was scheduled to be introduced the same day the chief sponsor went to prison. Another committee in Congress picked it up and made drastic changes that neither GODORT nor ALA could support; that ended the tremendously time-consuming project. In 1979 the chair dissolved the Ad Hoc Committee on Federal Depository Legislation, but the interest in revising the depository law did not go away.

Another group closely related to GODORT, but not a part of its structure, was formed in 1985 based on a resolution originated by GODORT, sponsored by the Legislation Committee, endorsed by the Intellectual Freedom Committee, and approved by the ALA Council at the January 1985 midwinter meeting. E. J. Josey, ALA president, asked Francis Buckley to chair the Ad Hoc Committee to Form a Coalition on Government Information. Josey appointed ten other committee members, six of them

active GODORT members. The impetus for the new committee was the realization that there was less and less access to government information and the feeling that involving other professional groups outside the library world would give invaluable help in obtaining more access. The Coalition continues today and publishes a newsletter available through the ALA Washington Office.

GODORT members are persistent. The question of whether GODORT should remain a round table or become a division of ALA came up at the second annual meeting in 1973. The discussion arose when GODORT released a resolution concerning a personnel matter at the University of Chicago, which was characterized as speaking to ALA policy. Round tables were not to do that, and GODORT was chastised.

The question continued to be a topic of interest. Ruth Frame, Deputy Executive Director of ALA discussed the question very thoroughly with GODORT members at the midwinter 1975 meeting. In the June 1985 *DttP* Carol Turner reported on meetings of round table leaders to discuss the question, organized in response to a report that ALA was planning to institute an increase in the assessment they make on round tables to offset overhead cost. There is presently an Ad Hoc Committee on GODORT Organization, which is again addressing the question.

GODORT members never forget a good idea. The first issue of *DttP* announced Project Personal Contact, a campaign to lobby government offices to submit their publications to the listing agencies in order to get them in the appropriate indexes. Now there is the Agency Liaison Program which "... has been established to originate contact and maintain communication between the federal departments that produce information and the depository librarians who facilitate the use of that information." The March 1991 issue of *DttP* lists twenty agencies with which GODORT has a contact.

A column "Listings for Librarians: Educational and Promotional Materials on Government Documents" first appeared in the November 1981 *DttP* and proposed to present "... selected bibliographies, reference tools, user guides, and promotional materials on government publications compiled by librarians. Material could be any type on any level of government, but commercial reference tools and articles published in professional journals were excluded." The GODORT Education Committee now arranges the very successful Handout Exchange Program, which started by gathering multiple copies of handouts from about 25 libraries to be picked up by interested librarians. The September 1991 *DttP* listed over 100 handouts from more than 20 libraries on using government documents and their finding aids. These have been put on diskettes that can be exchanged and will soon be available for sale at \$6.00 each.

The Education Committee has also produced a statement of recommendations for library school curricula that include government publications courses. GODORT education groups, whatever they happened to be called, have for years expressed their concern about what prospective documents librarians have not been learning.

At the January 1980 midwinter meeting Janet Lyons and Arlene Schwartz proposed making available to documents librarians a cataloging system called Distributive Automatic Record Provision (DARP). They did their homework well, lined up the participants, and touched all bases, but after 1983 no more was heard of it. Almost five years later, twenty pages in the December 1987 *DttP* reported on the annual program called "Automatic Bibliographic Control of Government Documents: Current

Developments.” It is unfortunate that neither Lyons nor Schwartz are listed in the accompanying bibliography.

GODORT Firsts

This compilation of “firsts” in the history of GODORT sheds light on the Round Table's evolution.

- * The first GODORT document accepted by the ALA Council and the Executive Board for distribution to each state depository agency and to selected library publications was the State Documents Task Force “Guidelines for Minimum State Servicing of State Documents.”
- * The American Library Trustee Association asked someone from GODORT to attend their meeting and tell them about the Round Table in 1976.
- * In 1976 the membership of GODORT topped 1000.
- * The first microfiche-only publication was shipped to depositories on Shipping List 9070, dated August 17, 1976. It was a Postal Rate Commission hearing and the shipping list carried the notice, “... no longer... available for distribution in hardcopy printed form.”
- * The *DttP* advertising rate card was published for the first time in the May 1976 issue.
- * GODORT was asked in 1976 to join another group, CLENE, the Continuing Library Education Network and Exchange, but declined since there was considerable cost involved.
- * GODORT first proposed paying ten percent of its dues income to ALA to cover overhead cost. This was to be based on the previous year's dues, 1975, and was to be reviewed each year.
- * The first time GODORT added MAGERT to its printed preliminary schedule was for the midwinter 1982 meeting.
- * The first GODORT document to be produced in ERIC was “Documents on Documents” by the State Documents Task Force Committee of Eight.
- * The first GODORT members to testify before a public body were Nancy Cline and LeRoy Schwarzkopf, who appeared before the Public Documents Commission to present ALA's position on the control, disposition, and preservation of papers produced on behalf of federal officials. They were closely followed by Francis Buckley, who testified on the proposal that certain law school libraries be made depository libraries.
- * The Intellectual Freedom Committee was the first ALA unit to ask GODORT to undertake a project on their behalf. The IFC had received a complaint about the availability of Ohio state documents and asked the GODORT Freedom of Information Committee to study the availability of all state documents to citizens.
- * The first scientific study of federal fugitive documents was done by Cynthia Bower and published in the September 1989 issue of *DttP*.
- * Another first among round tables was GODORT's venture into publishing. An arrangement with Congressional Information Service produced the first CIS

Directory of Government Documents Collections and Librarians in 1974. GODORT members did the compilation and editing, and CIS paid GODORT royalties. The sixth edition has recently been published under this arrangement. CIS has also published *The Complete Guide to Citing Government Documents: A Manual for Writers and Librarians*, compiled by Diane Garner and Diane Smith; and *Guide to Official Publications of Foreign Countries* by Gloria Westfall. GODORT receives a share of the proceeds from these publications also. A cooperative arrangement between CIS and GODORT has been made to distribute the *Guide to Official Publications of Foreign Countries* free to selected Third World countries.

- * Carol Turner did *The Directory of Foreign Documents Collections* for UNIPUB.
 - * The *ALA Documents Cataloging Manual*, edited by Bernadine Hoduski and published by ALA in 1984, was the product of a committee composed of representatives from GODORT, the Federal Library Committee, the Defense Technical Information Center, the Library of Congress, the Government Printing Office, and the National Technical Information Service. The committee worked for five years, between 1978 and 1983.
 - * The first account of GODORT was published in the 1976 *ALA Yearbook of Library and Information Services* and was authored by Tony Miele, GODORT's second chair. Membership was reported to be 965 as of August 31, 1975.
 - * The first Notable Documents List was proposed by Ed Herman, Education Task Force, in 1982.
 - * The first Friends of Documents Fund was established by Jaia Barrett in 1984 with the money accompanying her CIS/GODORT/ALA "Documents to the People" Award.
 - * A non-revenue producing publication is the brochure printed through the efforts of the Outreach Committee and designed to introduce people, particularly legislators, to the Depository Library System.
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PART 2: 1992-2002

THIRTY YEARS

The Government Documents Round Table (GODORT) has dealt with many of the same general issues for thirty years. In 2002, GODORT works to insure public access to government information, to improve the Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP), to highlight local and international information, to promote itself and its concerns within the American Library Association (ALA), to organize itself and schedule meetings and programs in ways that increase its effectiveness, and to meet the needs of its members. These are the same general problems and opportunities GODORT faced in 1972, when Bernadine Abbott Hoduski and others founded GODORT, and in 1992, when Lois Mills wrote the twentieth anniversary history.

While the general issues have remained the same over thirty years, specific details of these issues and the development of newer issues reflect transformations that the founders of GODORT could hardly have anticipated. Much of the change reflects the electronic revolution in government information. For example, in 1972 GODORT members were concerned about catalog cards and microform; in 1992 most GODORT members had Bitnet addresses, and the World Wide Web was a very new phenomenon; in 2002 we worry more about electronic records and maintaining Persistent Uniform Resource Locators (PURLs). GODORT has a first class web site, there are many GODORT-created web resources, and many depositories have their own web sites.

GODORT's role in the American Library Association has led to other changes. In 1972 GODORT became independent from the Social Responsibilities Round Table; in 1992 it was struggling to participate in the ALA policy-forming process; in 2002 GODORT has its own representative on ALA Council, and ALA often turns to GODORT for expertise on government information issues.

This overview of the third decade of GODORT's history will examine how GODORT has organized itself and how it has interacted with ALA, Congress, and other institutions to achieve its goals. GODORT activities promoted public access to information and helped its members perform their jobs better.

GODORT IN THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

At the beginning of its third decade, GODORT grappled with the role it would play within ALA. The question was: who within ALA can speak for librarians about government information issues? This particular question reflected a larger debate within ALA as a whole about who would speak for the larger organization--the membership in its units and committees (the decentralized model) or the Executive Board and senior staff (the centralized model).

GODORT's concern about its changing role developed, as 1991-92 GODORT Chair Linda Kennedy said, as a result of a rise in prominence of federal government information issues within the Association and the large number of ALA units that deal

with government information issues. Kennedy continued, "Many existing ALA policy statements had been initiated by GODORT, however, and as a round table GODORT could still be a powerful and effective contributor to the development of ALA policy." Nonetheless, as a round table, GODORT cannot make policy directly, but must work through the policy-making bodies - most notably Council and the ALA Committee on Legislation.

ALA Self-Study

ALA Council approved ALA President-Elect Marilyn Miller's proposal for a self-study of the Association on July 1, 1992, and created a Special Organizational Self-Study Committee (OSSC). GODORT's Ad Hoc Committee on GODORT Organization (see below) coordinated GODORT's response to the OSSC and contributed to an increased role in the self-study by round tables. In June 1996 OSSC issued a "Draft Proposal for ALA Structure" (1994-95 CD#2.6 revised), which would have radically restructured the Association. Although larger divisions were recreated as "societies" and "centers," the report appeared to recommend abolishing round tables and smaller divisions.

At the same conference, Council established a Structure Revision Task Force (SRTF) at OSSC's request to explore proposals for revised structure. GODORT issued "Questions and Issues Raised by Discussion in GODORT Open Forum on the Draft Proposal....," which was distributed to Council (1994-95 CD#45) and later to the SRTF. Task Force Chair Sarah Pritchard reported at the 1997 ALA Midwinter meeting that the task force members did not think that there was support for major restructuring. As a result, the OSSC proposal was never developed. However, Council and the membership approved the one new proposal made by the SRTF, to add six round-table representatives to Council.

THE AD HOC COMMITTEE ON GODORT ORGANIZATION

In 1992 GODORT Chair Linda Kennedy appointed five former GODORT Chairs to the Ad Hoc Committee on GODORT Organization, chaired by Steve Hayes. The Committee was charged with investigating ALA organizational issues--including examining the pros and cons of division versus round-table status and developing recommendations for changes in ALA Bylaws to give round tables greater voice within the Association.

Proposed GODORT Reorganization

At the 1993 Annual Conference in New Orleans, the Ad Hoc Committee on GODORT Organization was charged by the Steering Committee with bringing to the membership a proposal for reorganizing GODORT. The Committee proposed an organizational structure that included a Steering Committee, four main divisions (Education and Training, Information Access, Information Policy and Government

Relations, and Reference Services and Technology), and four special standing committees (Awards, Bylaws, Membership and Nominations). Following discussion at the 1993 Annual Conference, the proposal was further revised and published again.

The Ad Hoc Committee investigated the feasibility of becoming an ALA Division, but came to the conclusion that financially it was not an option. Jack Sulzer, member and later Chair of the Ad Hoc Committee, prepared a discussion document for the 1994 Annual Conference in Miami that included a sample conference schedule under the proposed reorganization. This document was the topic for a well-attended forum in Miami. The consensus reached at the conference was to postpone further discussion of reorganization until after some of the scheduling changes suggested at the forum had been implemented.¹

The Ad Hoc Committee on Organization existed from 1992 through 1998. During this time Steve Hayes (1992-93), Sandy Peterson (1993-94/1996-97), and Jack Sulzer (1997-98) served as Chair.

The Proposed Merger with ASCLA

In December 1995 the Association of Specialized and Cooperative Library Agencies (ASCLA) invited GODORT and the other round tables of ALA to join their division. ASCLA, an ALA division with slightly fewer members than GODORT, is composed of librarians who provide for the information needs of patrons with sensory, mental, physical, health, or behavioral conditions; representatives of multi-type library cooperatives working together to maximize library services beyond those that can be provided through one institution; and the State Library Agencies. The round tables that responded positively to this proposal were GODORT and the Independent Librarians Exchange Round Table (ILERT), a round table for librarians who provide access services outside traditional library settings.²

The Ad Hoc Committee was charged with considering this invitation and educating the GODORT membership about the ASCLA proposal. The Committee met several times with members of ASCLA and ILERT to discuss the proposal to form a new division, and Dan Barkley, Steve Hayes, and Jack Sulzer attended a meeting of the ASCLA Board. GODORT sponsored open forums and hearings for member discussions, opened debate on GOVDOC-L to broaden the discussion among GODORT members who do not attend ALA conferences, and issued a White Paper in July 1997 and a summary of pros and cons on the merger question (from which much of this account is taken).³

The advocates of the merger said that it would increase GODORT's ALA staff support for routine matters, empower GODORT with the authority to set policies and standards, provide significant training opportunities for our leaders, and increase GODORT's potential power and prestige in ALA with regard to government information policies and issues. They also felt the merger would bring government information issues to a broader audience than those already represented within GODORT.

The opponents of the merger, by contrast, felt that GODORT would lose members because of the large dues increase; would lose control of its programs, publications, budget, web page, and councilor; would give up clout GODORT already had in ALA and in Washington; and would lose focus, identity, and visibility because GODORT would be only a small part of a very diverse group with which it had not enough in common.

Discussions at special Ad Hoc Committee meetings, as well as at general GODORT Business Meetings and on GOVDOC-L, became very heated. Later, Dan Barkley, who was GODORT Chair when the issue was decided, said, "While I deeply regret the divisiveness that was caused with the debate, I think the issues that came forth from discussions helped remold and make GODORT a stronger round table within the ALA structure."

In a mail ballot to all GODORT members in 1998, the proposal failed by a vote of 86 percent opposed to 14 percent in favor. Kathy Tezla, 1998-99, GODORT Chair stated, "When all is said and done, GODORT benefited from the debate over the issue. The membership took a close look at its past as a round table, at what their investment has been in the issues GODORT has championed and began thinking about the future of the round table." ⁴

ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES

GODORT Councilor

During the time GODORT was examining its relationship in ALA, the Association was addressing the role of its round tables. Within ALA, round tables provide a unique place for specific interests outside the division structure. GODORT provides an excellent example of a round table that focuses on issues that cut across both "type of library" and "type of service" distinctions of ALA divisions. Round tables within ALA no longer wanted to be consulted for their expertise and then have their contributions discussed or ignored in forums in which their members could not participate.

A Round Table Coordinating Committee was informally organized during the 1980s. One of the major issues raised by this Committee, Council representation for round tables, began to gather support during the 1990s.

This did not mean that GODORT members had never been members of ALA Council, but rather that GODORT did not directly elect representation to ALA Council. GODORT members who have served on ALA Council include Fran Buckley, Sandy Peterson, and Larry Romans.

In 1998 the ALA membership approved the Structure Revision Task Force (SRTF) proposal to add a representative to Council from each of the five largest round tables, including GODORT, and one representative for all the other round tables. In 1999 Bernadine Hoduski was elected for a two-year term as GODORT's first ALA Councilor; she was re-elected to a full three-year term in 2001. The GODORT Bylaws were amended to make the GODORT Councilor a GODORT officer, a member of the GODORT Executive Committee, and an ex-officio member of the GODORT Legislation Committee and to clarify the reporting process for the GODORT Councilor to the membership.

Bylaws Changes

In addition to the Bylaws changes mentioned above, other changes have been made. Officers were assigned new responsibilities, new committees were established, and changes were made to existing committees.

Officers and New Positions

Amendments to the Bylaws in 1992 designated the GODORT Chair-elect to be the Chair of the Program Committee and the Immediate Past Chair to be a member of the Publications Committee. It was at that time that the Immediate Past Chair assumed the responsibility for scheduling the meetings during conferences.

In 1998 the Bylaws were changed to add two positions: a GODORT Web Administrator and a GODORT Councilor (see above). The GODORT Web Administrator became the editor of the *GODORT Policies and Procedures Manual* and a member of the Publications Committee.

New Committees

In 1992 the Budget Committee, comprised of the GODORT Treasurer, Chair-elect, and Past Chair, was created. In 1994 the Rare and Endangered Government Publications Committee became a formal part of GODORT, with liaisons from the Map and Geography Round Table (MAGERT), the Rare Books and Manuscripts Section of the Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL), Library Information Technology Association, and the Preservation, Archives and Restoration Section of the Association for Library Collections and Technical Services (ALCTS). In 2001 a Schedule Committee was established, consisting of the GODORT Past Chair, the GODORT Web Administrator and the GODORT Chair-elect. Essentially this committee was established so that the GODORT Past Chair would receive, on a timely basis, the information and forms from ALA necessary to schedule meetings.

Changes to Existing Committees

In 1993 the Membership Committee was enlarged from six to nine members. The following year the membership of the Government Information Technology Committee (GITCO) was also enlarged from six to nine members. Both the Education Committee and GITCO became twelve-member committees in July 2000.

Tom Andersen, Chair of the Statistical Measurement Committee, moved at the 1994 Annual Conference that the committee be dissolved upon the completion of its project to create a statistical measurement packet. Nancy Kolenbrander wrote a final report, and the GODORT membership voted to dissolve the Committee at the Business Meeting of the 1996 Annual Conference.⁵

Changes were made to the Publications Committee membership and structure in 1997. The position of Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect, elected annually, was added, and one representative from each task force was appointed to a staggered two-year term. At the end of 1997 the membership of the Publications Committee was increased to 11 members, including a Chair, Chair-elect, Immediate Past GODORT Chair, GODORT Treasurer, *DttP* Editor, Editor of the *Policies and Procedures Manual*, the Chair of the

Editorial Review Board, the Chair of the Notable Documents Panel, and a representative from each task force.

1998 amendments expanded the responsibilities of the Bylaws Committee to include the structural and organizational concerns of GODORT and a periodic organizational review of GODORT and its units. The name of the Committee became *Bylaws and Organization Committee* to reflect these changes. The Parliamentary Authority used by GODORT was changed from *Robert's Rules of Order* to the parliamentary authority designated by the American Library Association, currently *Sturgis Standard Code of Parliamentary Procedure*.

GODORT CHALLENGES

Budget

For most of the 1990s GODORT was in an enviable financial position. It was able to fund a wide range of activities and often ended the fiscal year (FY) with a small surplus. At the end of FY 1997-98, the GODORT fund balance had risen from \$40,000 to \$52,000, the largest of any round table. A year later GODORT was in financial trouble, but the organization's leaders did not realize to what extent.

In 1997-98 GODORT Chair Dan Barkley and the Executive Committee proposed a dues increase from \$15 to \$20. He said that GODORT was facing operating budget deficits, its royalties were decreasing, it had additional expenditures to consider, and that it should maintain a strong reserve fund. He said it was important to pay for GODORT membership dues for groups like COPFAS and APDU through dues revenue rather than from the reserve. He cited the options of providing financial assistance for the IFLA representative, of increasing GODORT funding for the Freedom to Read Foundation, and of purchasing equipment such as an LCD panel. The Steering Committee recommended approval of the dues increase, and the membership approved the dues increase at the Business Meeting at the 1998 Annual Conference.

Treasurer Tim Byrne received monthly financial reports from ALA only after long delays attributed to a new ALA accounting system. At the 2000 ALA Midwinter Conference he received financial reports indicating that GODORT's FY 1998-99 budget deficit had dramatically increased to \$24,668 and that the FY 1999-2000 deficit threatened to become substantial.⁶

Many factors contributed to this problem. Costs for transferring the production of *DttP* to ALA Production Services (1998-99) and decreased *DttP* subscription and advertising revenue contributed the largest amount to the deficit. However, GODORT leaders and members consistently supported financial measures to put the *DttP* back on a regular publishing schedule.

Other important factors included an increase of dues revenues that that was lower than budgeted, lack of preconference revenue (1996-97/1999-2000), and difficulty controlling the costs for renting equipment through ALA Conferences Services (especially in 1999-2000). The budget problem was aggravated by the long delay between GODORT units incurring expenses and the Treasurer and Steering Committee being informed about those expenses when they received ALA accounting reports.

The 1999-2000 GODORT Chair Larry Romans, Treasurer Tim Byrne, and the Executive Committee met and made severe cuts to reduce the FY 1999-2000 and 2000-01 budgets. GODORT reluctantly dropped its membership in the Association of Public Data Users (APDU) (at which Julie Wallace was GODORT's representative) and the Council of Professional Associations on Federal Statistics (COPAFS) (Susan Tulis was GODORT's representative). As a result of these efforts the FY 1999-2000 deficit was limited to \$6,747.

Action by GODORT's leaders limited the severity of the budget problem. Without the dues increase proposed by Dan Barkley, membership revenues would have declined and without quick action by the 1999-2000 Executive Committee, expenditures would have been significantly higher. *DttP* Editor John Shuler and Advertising Manager Jill Moriearty guided a successful 18-month publication-rebuilding program that increased subscription and advertising revenues and controlled printing expenditures by limiting the number of pages per issue.

GODORT has maintained austerity budgets, so the organization has not restored many of its budget cuts. Membership revenue and *DttP* revenue have not increased as quickly as anticipated and 2001 GODORT reception revenue was much lower than expected. Unfortunately, since 1998 the GODORT fund balance has declined by more than 50 percent and is almost as low as the minimum that ALA allows.

Meetings and Scheduling

In the 1972-1992 GODORT history, Lois Mills reported on the scheduling of meetings for the 1973 Midwinter Meeting. First, there would be a short general meeting of the round table to introduce the work of the task forces and the round table to newcomers. Then each of the six task forces would meet for an hour and a half, with no two task forces meeting at the same time - so that people would not have meeting conflicts. After these meetings there would be another general meeting and then a Steering Committee meeting.

Scheduling has become much more complicated in the twenty-first century. Now roughly 35 meetings are squeezed into three and a half days from Friday through Monday afternoons, and the Steering Committee meets on Tuesday mornings.

The question is no longer whether some meetings will conflict with each other, but rather how to minimize the conflict and maximize the attendance at meetings. One way GODORT leaders have dealt with this question was by trying to reduce the number of meetings. In 1995, at the initiative of the Ad Hoc Committee on GODORT Organization, GODORT adopted a streamlined meeting schedule for the Midwinter and Annual Conferences to eliminate the number of overnights necessary to attend GODORT functions, thus saving our members and their institutions travel money. In Fall 2000, Ann Miller proposed to reduce the number of meetings by using "zero-based scheduling." A Schedule Committee was established to deal with ALA's conference services.

Other efforts have been made to improve the schedule. At the 2000 meetings Chair Larry Romans offered two scheduling guidelines: (1) schedule the most heavily attended meetings so that they do not meet at the same time, and (2) schedule subject or programmatic committees on Saturday through Sunday or Monday, when the most members attend, and administrative or procedural committees on Friday and Tuesday.

The Steering Committee identified "anchor" meetings that seem to attract our members, especially newer and less-active members: Cataloging Committee, Education Committee, Federal Documents Task Force (FDTF) Information Update, the International Documents Task Force (IDTF) and State and Local Documents Task Force (SLDTF), Government Information Technology Committee, and the Rare and Endangered Government Publications Committee. These meetings were scheduled in four "prime" time slots: 9:30 AM and 2 PM on Saturday and Sunday. In 2001 Chair Ann Miller designated that, to the extent possible, task force meetings would be held on Saturday, professional/policy committees on Sunday, and business/process committees on Friday and Monday.

A third effort has been to make the meeting content more interesting. Much of our committee work has to involve GODORT administrative or procedural issues, but committees can also include educational content. In 2000 GODORT started asking the committee chairs to include a presentation (not a formal program) at the committee's meeting at the ALA Annual Conference.

Membership Decline

According to Lois Mills, GODORT reached membership of 1,000 in 1976. The apparent peak was 1,132 personal members in 1989. (This number excludes library and corporate members.) Since then GODORT has experienced a small but continuing decline of membership each year. On August 31, 2001, personal membership was 845.

In recent years GODORT Chairs and Membership Committees have expressed considerable concern about this problem. However, competing responsibilities have made it difficult for GODORT to focus on membership growth. GODORT Chairs often must deal with pressing legislative issues and the Membership Committee must deal with the annual GODORT reception and the GODORT hotel for each convention.

Conference on the Future of Federal Government Information (Chicago Conference)

Restructuring the depository library program had been discussed for several years, driven largely by the advent of electronic products and services. The issue came to a head in 1992 when the Superintendent of Documents, in response to budget shortfalls, made several proposals that librarians believed had a negative impact on the Federal depository program. Because of librarian concerns, Representative Charlie Rose (Chair, Joint Committee on Printing) issued a challenge to GODORT to assist in identifying budget cuts that would be acceptable to librarians. One response to the challenge was an initiative called the Dupont Circle Group, a volunteer project to draft a document that would be used to move discussion forward in the depository community. The Dupont Circle Group Report was discussed in informal sessions at the 1993 Spring Federal Depository Conference and at various association meetings. It was distributed to all depository libraries.

After the draft report of the Dupont Circle Group was discussed at association meetings, many librarians believed that discussion should be broadened to include more documents librarians. The Chicago Conference was the result. The conference was organized by the Dupont Circle Group with additional volunteers from GODORT's Ad

Hoc Committee on Restructuring the Federal Depository Library Program and the American Association of Law Librarians. Gary Cornwall (Chair, Depository Library Council to the Public Printer) and Julia Wallace (Chair, GODORT) served as Co-Chairs; Prue Adler, Assistant Executive Director, Association of Research Libraries, was the facilitator.

The conference participants spent an intensive three days at a unique grassroots library conference that took place in Chicago, October 29-31, 1993. More than 150 librarians from all types of depositories and from all parts of the country participated. Conference attendees subdivided into working groups, each focused on one of five area studies - articulation of the program, framework for a new program, revitalization of the current program, long range planning, and legislative and regulatory reform. A report, "Reinventing Access to Federal Government Information," and conference proceedings were issued.⁷

An ad hoc committee was formed in 1993 to deal with reports and studies relating to restructuring the Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP), and the Committee participated in the Chicago Conference. The Committee name changed twice in its three-year history. The 1993-94 Ad Hoc Committee on Restructuring the Depository Library Program, chaired by Bill Sudduth, became the 1994-95 Ad Hoc Committee on Access to Federal Government Information, co-chaired by Maurie Kelly and Linda Kopecky, who then co-chaired the 1995-96 Ad Hoc Committee on Followup to the Chicago Conference, which issued its final report in July 1996.⁸

COMMUNICATION

Communicating among GODORT members and friends is an essential component of GODORT's effectiveness. The primary GODORT communication avenues include its print journal, *DttP*, and its web site. The most important non-GODORT resource for communication is the GOVDOC-L email discussion list.

DttP

DttP (Documents to the People), the official publication of GODORT, was first issued in 1972. In the March 1992 issue Associate Editor Ben Amata stated that *DttP* had focused on government information rather than on documents librarianship and had "published articles of a practical nature rather than compete with more scholarly journals in the field." He added that GODORT's strategic plan stated that *DttP* should provide, for members who cannot attend ALA meetings, the timely link to GODORT needed to maintain membership.⁹

Editors in the last decade were Mary Redmond (1990-93), Jim Walsh (1994-96), Edward Swanson (1997), and John Shuler (1998 to present). Amata has served as Associate Editor for the entire decade. Jill Moriearty served as Advertising Manager (1991-1995; 1997-1999).

A series of cumulative indexes has been created¹⁰ for 1990-95, compiled by or edited by Judy Horn together with Jim Hammons (1991), Leonard Adams (1992), Marianne

Ryan (1993), and Michael van Fossen (1994). *Library Literature* currently indexes the publication.

In 1997, *DttP* had increasing problems meeting its publication schedule. During the next two years *DttP* was not published regularly and eventually interrupted publication for over six months. Due to this irregular publishing schedule, companies withdrew their advertising, and some threatened to sue to recover advertising costs. In addition to the schedule and advertising problems, articles and featured columns submitted by authors for publication in *DttP* were misplaced in the editing and publishing processes.

To solve the existing problems in *DttP*'s irregular publishing schedule, its revenue shortfall, and missing text, GODORT officers asked John A. Shuler to serve as *DttP* Editor and Jill Moriearty to become *DttP* Advertising Manager. The new editorial staff moved quickly to establish a regular publishing schedule and locate missing pre-publication text and manuscripts.

Once *DttP* was back on a regular publication schedule, further changes occurred. A new look of the publication cover and masthead reflected the change to ALA Production Services. A title change to *DttP: A Quarterly Journal of Government Information Practice and Perspective* reflected a change in the editorial focus. The revised title page included this statement: "DttP provides current information on government public technical reports, and maps at the local, state, national and international levels; on related government activities; and on documents librarianship." Shuler stated that the new *DttP* "will seek articles and viewpoints that explore the challenges and opportunities of providing government information services and collection management within libraries in a new environment dominated by electronic production and distribution. But it will continue to honor the bibliographic traditions fashioned over two centuries of print and paper public information." In addition, he stated that, because of page costs, *DttP* would no longer publish minutes of GODORT meetings.¹¹

A regular publishing schedule having been established and maintained, companies that had previously advertised in *DttP* once again began to place orders for multiple-issue ads. Today, *DttP* is a vital publication that serves the needs of the GODORT organization and provides an outlet for practical research in government information.

During the decade, *DttP*'s regular columns kept the membership up-to-date on a wide range of government information developments. "Washington Report" by Mary Alice Baish (published 1992-99) covered political developments and was a remarkable record of the development of government information policy. Reflecting the rise of electronic information, *DttP* inaugurated "Internet Waves" by Maggie Parhamovich Farrell (1994-97, 1999-2001), continued by Brian Rossmann (2001). *DttP* also began a "Tech Watch" column in 2001. Susan Tulis provided comprehensive reports on COPAFS, the Depository Council, and other meetings, which she supplemented with GOVDOC-L reports on GODORT activities. Other significant columns included "International Documents Roundup" by Barbie Selby (1992-93), Andrea Sevetson (1994-95), Chuck Eckman (1996), and Lynne Stuart (2000-01); "State and Local Documents Bibliography" by Kathy Parsons (1993-96, 1999); "State and Local Documents News" by Deborah Cheney (1992), Ronda Marker (1992-95), and James Igoe (1996-97); "*DttP* Bibliography on Documents Librarianship and Government Information" by Andrea Sevetson (1993), Steven Higaki, Linda Johnson, and James Hammons (1995-96), Linda Johnson and Louise Buckley (1999), and John Cocklin and Linda Johnson (2000); "Mapnews" by

Arlyn Sherwood (1992-93) and Melissa Lamont (1994-97); "News Notes" by Helen Sheehy (1992), Kenneth Botsford (1993), and Dena Hutto (1993-95); and "New Publications" by Susan Anthes and Marcia Meister (1994-96, 1999).

GODORT Web Site

The GODORT web site has become the major source of organizational information and structure. It has grown to include legislative alerts, task force and committee activities, GODORT-created electronic resources, ALA conference information, important documents of the organization, and links to resources from other organizations. The web site has become the voice of the organization to new members and a historic record of our past achievements.

The site began as a gopher site about 1993-94. Andrea Sevetson and *DttP* Editor Jim Walsh decided to put the GODORT Directory on the gopher to increase its accessibility and utility. Next, Walsh sent Sevetson copies to post of the Bylaws and the "Checklist of GODORT Resolutions" that had been compiled by Sandy Peterson.

The site migrated to the web as part of the University of California, Berkeley, government documents unit pages about 1995-96. A small group of people helped Andrea Sevetson with the design, tagging, and document keying in a push to add the Policies and Procedures Manual and the Bylaws to the site. In 1996 GODORT Chair Andrea Sevetson appointed Ann Miller to chair the Ad Hoc Committee on the GODORT Web Presence. The Committee reported in 1997 its recommendations about the look and feel of the site and the use of the GODORT logo and helped to solidify the work going on in the committees and task forces.

To manage the GODORT web site, the position of Web Administrator was created in 1998, and Andrea Sevetson agreed to perform officially the web-site duties she had carrying out from the beginning. To manage such a vast undertaking Andrea organized the Web Administrators Committee that included a representative from each task force or committee that maintained a web site. The committee, meeting most often on Sunday at 8:00 AM at conferences and frequently over the web, worked to standardize the look of all pages and conform to ALA web guidelines.

Sevetson said of her position, "Probably the most enjoyable thing I got to do was to work with the Awards Committee to revise their site and add information and photos of all of the previous award recipients. The GODORT Silent Auction to raise money for the Rozkuszka Endowment was also a great deal of fun as I got to see photos and descriptions of our artists' work. However the pages that I remember were looked at the most were the pages for the FY2001 FDLP appropriations (in May-June 2000) when GPO was threatened with \$18 million in cuts. The alerts that used our lists, with the additional information on the web, were looked at over 1500 times each week. It proved its worth at that point."

In 1997 the GODORT site moved to its own directory on the Berkeley Library server, and it moved to the UCB Sunsite in February 2001. In July 2001 the Publications Committee, which oversees the GODORT web site, appointed a new web Administrator, Christof Galli, to manage one of GODORT's most important resources.

GOVDOC-L

On January 16, 1990, Diane Kovacs founded the GOVDOC-L email discussion list in order to provide a means of enhancing communication among documents librarians. With the support of Michael Kovacs as technical advisor and Pennsylvania State University as host for the list, there were soon some 300 subscribers from 7 countries; by 1991 there were 550 subscribers from 12 countries. The list provided a forum for discussing topics such as collection management, user and staff training, documents processing and automation, and distribution formats and their changing nature. As the forum has grown, list members continue to discuss these topics as well as new ones that range from legislative activities to international documents.

Diane Kovacs was soon joined by Raeann Dossett (who became lead moderator) and Aimee Piscitelli Quinn. Ann Miller and Cassandra Hartnett later joined the list owners. By early 2002 GOVDOC-L had over 2300 subscribers from 12 countries. Technology has also enhanced access to GOVDOC-L. Subscribers may now make subscription changes via the web, read the list via Usenet, and review the archives hosted in part by Duke University.

While GOVDOC-L has never been an official part of GODORT, its evolution and existence have had a profound impact on GODORT communications. GOVDOC-L provides a vehicle that can reach many GODORT members and nonmembers alike and has become an essential part of government documents librarianship. The impact has spawned additional email discussion lists of interest to documents librarians: DOCTECH-L, which focuses on federal technical processing issues, and INTL-DOC, an email discussion list for those interested in international documents.

TASK FORCES

Because so many members of GODORT are federal depository librarians, the Federal Documents Task Force (FDTF) is an integral part of many discussions of GODORT issues. Both the International Documents Task Force (IDTF) and the State and Local Documents Task Force (SLDTF) are instrumental in keeping GODORT focused on government information at all levels of government.

Federal Documents Task Force (FDTF)

The Federal Documents Task Force is the largest GODORT task force. It serves as the primary communication channel to the government agencies and vendors that create and distribute U.S. Federal government information, including the U.S. Government Printing Office, the Joint Committee on Printing, the National Technical Information Service, the Bureau of the Census, the Library of Congress, the Internal Revenue Service, and the U.S. Geological Survey. In order to facilitate communication from these agencies to documents librarians, the FDTF has held an "Information Update" session on Saturday

morning at both the ALA Midwinter and Annual Conferences. It has a large attendance and it is the only GODORT meeting that some librarians attend.

In the last ten years FDTF has worked with government agencies to standardize of CD-ROMs, to revise of Title 44, on “fugitive” government publications that are not part of the Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP), and to oppose the proposed elimination of the National Technical Information Service, among other issues. FDTF maintains an Agency Liaison Program, whose mission is to establish connections between federal agency personnel and librarians so that the agencies may develop an understanding of the needs of the depository community and users of government information.

In March 2002, FDTF established a work group on Permanent Public Access to Government Information to explore issues involved in restriction of government information. This group was charged to determine if the GODORT Principles on Government Information¹² needed to be updated in light of recent government restrictions on access to information, to identify the major issues involved in restriction of government information, and to recommend further actions that GODORT could take to protect the rights of citizens to public information. The group will provide updates and interim reports at ALA conferences and will develop a white paper by August 2003 containing its conclusions.

The FDTF maintains a web site and sponsors the “Frequently Used Sites Related to U.S. Federal Government Information” web site¹³ created by Larry Romans, Kevin Reynolds, and Jennifer McMullen in the spring of 1998. The "Frequently Used" site has been a "site of the week" in *USA Today*, USBudget.com, and Librarians' Index to the Internet.

International Documents Task Force (IDTF)

The International Documents Task Force (IDTF) is smaller than FDTF, but its members are just as dedicated to making government information available to users. The IDTF focuses on foreign government and international organization information. During the last decade IDTF has organized a pre-conference in 1998 ("International Organization Information for the 21st Century") and two programs---one in 1993 entitled "The Environment and Intergovernmental Organizations: Responses to the Rio Conference," and one in 2000 entitled "International Statistical Data: Sources, Issues and Trends for the New Millennium."

In 2001 IDTF created on their web site a “Toolbox for Processing and Cataloging International and Foreign Government Documents”¹⁴ through the efforts of three chairs: Andrea Morrison, Barb Mann, and David Griffiths. In 1996 Mercedes Sanchez presented a proposal to revive the dormant IDTF Agency Liaison Program. The intent of the program is to establish contacts between working librarians, international governmental organizations (IGOs), vendors, and non-U.S. national governments in order to provide an avenue for librarians to have influence over the development of new products, new services, and depository programs. In 2002 seventeen IDTF members served as liaisons.

Over the past decade IDTF has worked with the European Union Washington Office, the United Nations Dag Hammarskjold Library Depository Library Officer, the United

Nations Statistical Division, and with a variety of vendors of foreign and international organization products and services.

State and Local Documents Task Force (SLDTF)

Although small in number, State and Local Documents Task Force members have made a significant difference in the dissemination of state and local government information to the public. The "Documents on Documents" collection consists of materials relating to the acquisition, classification, distribution, listing, management and servicing of state government publications. These primary materials are largely related to the working of state depository programs, and were gathered for the years 1973 through 1995 by a working group called the "Committee of Eight." ERIC has created microfiche of this collection since the mid-1980s, and the original materials have been archived at UCLA Libraries offsite storage. Collection-level records have been created, with the ERIC numbers recorded. These documents are available for anyone to consult for assistance with such issues as writing state depository legislation, how to create outreach programs, development of state depository policies and procedures, or classifying and cataloging state government information. The Committee of Eight is still in place as a communications network, with each member representing six to seven states.

The SLDTF sponsored three ALA Annual programs: "Innovation in State Government Information Sources" (2002), "City on a Hill: Building Information Systems for the Next Century" (2000), and "Power to States and Localities: The Devolution of Government Information Dissemination" (1996). The SLDTF web site includes an extensive State and Local Documents Bibliography, compiled by Kathy A. Parsons, covering 1987-2000.

Margaret Lane was the impetus for two SLDTF-supported regional conferences developed specifically for state depository coordinators. An "East Coast" State Depository Coordinators Conference, was held in Hartford, CT in May 2000; a "State Documents Librarians' Conference: Western States" is scheduled for April 22-24, 2002, in Scottsdale, AZ.¹⁵

The SLDTF has worked closely with the Center for Research Libraries (CRL) in Chicago to develop a collection development policy for state government information at the Center and to determine the disposition of their holdings of state government information. Yvonne Wilson served as the liaison to CRL from SLDTF for several years. Projects currently in development by SLDTF include a handout titled "Top 25 List of Things to Know for State Documents Librarians" and the State and Local Documents Toolbox, a web resource.

COMMITTEES

Awards Committee

GODORT presents three major awards to recognize achievements by documents librarians, one award to encourage research in documents librarianship, and a scholarship for those pursuing a library science degree. The Awards Committee recommends to the

Steering Committee who should receive the award, and the awards are presented at the ALA Annual Conference each year.¹⁶

Three awards existed before 1992. The James Bennett Childs Award recognizes an individual who has made a lifetime and significant contribution to the field of documents librarianship.¹⁷ The CIS/GODORT/ALA "Documents to the People" Award is given to "an individual, library, institution, or other non-commercial group that has most effectively encouraged the use of government documents in support of library service."¹⁸ The Readex/GODORT/ALA Catharine J. Reynolds Award grants stipends for research that would benefit the individual's performance as a documents librarian or make a contribution to the field of documents librarianship.¹⁹

The GODORT Awards Committee established one new award and a scholarship during the past decade. The Bernadine Abbott Hoduski Founders Award recognizes documents librarians who may not be known at the national level but have made significant contributions to the field of international, local, state, or federal documents. This award recognizes those whose contributions have benefited not only the individual's institution but also the profession in general. The name of the award honors Bernadine Hoduski, a GODORT founding member, first GODORT Chair, and current GODORT ALA Councilor. The first award was given in 1994.²⁰

GODORT created the W. David Rozkuszka Scholarship to recognize the contributions to documents librarianship made by W. David Rozkuszka, who was the foreign documents specialist at Stanford University for more than 25 years. The scholarship provides financial assistance to an individual who is currently working with government documents in a library while completing a master's degree in library science. The first scholarship was presented in 1995.²¹ At the ALA 2000 Annual Conference, Sandy Peterson organized the first annual GODORT Silent Auction, the proceeds of which (about \$1,200 in 2000; almost \$2,000 in 2001) help to support the Rozkuszka Scholarship. The Silent Auction features arts, crafts and gifts from GODORT members.

Cataloging Committee

The Cataloging Committee has conducted two successful pre-conferences, one entitled "Loading the GPO Cataloging Tapes" (1992) and the other entitled "Online Processing of Government Publications" (1993). In 1998 the Committee held a well-attended program discussion about "Cataloging Pre-1976 U.S. Government Publications: Stakeholders and Strategies." In 1999 John Stevenson and the Cataloging Committee created a valuable web page, "Toolbox for Processing and Cataloging Federal Government Documents."²² The page brings together tools and guides for both new and experienced library staff who process and catalog U. S. depository materials.

GPO PURL Alert

The GPO policy of creating Persistent Uniform Resource Locators (PURLs) for government web resources was a solution to the problem of tracking and maintaining ever-changing URLs in bibliographic records. However, libraries subscribing to vendor-supplied GPO cataloging records that did not receive the corrected GPO records had no way of knowing which previously cataloged records had been updated with PURLs. The

Cataloging Committee asked GPO to produce a list of these PURLs, but because of limited resources, GPO was unable to do so. Tim Byrne proposed that the GODORT Cataloging Committee create a list to alert libraries to these new PURLs and volunteered to extract such a list from the University of Colorado's online catalog. The University of Colorado, a regional depository, subscribed to vendor-supplied GPO records, including the corrected records. Byrne was able to create a monthly list of corrected records containing PURLs.

The January 2000 GPO PURL Alert was the first list distributed on GOVDOC-L and DocTech-L. John Stevenson created a GPO PURL Alert²³ on the Cataloging Committee's web site at the University of Delaware. Eventually, due to the large size of the GPO PURL Alerts, distribution of the actual lists via email discussion lists was discontinued. Now Byrne posts an email announcement each time that Stevenson adds a new list to the web page, where the PURLs and their associated records are archived.

Education Committee

The Education Committee sponsored a pre-conference in 1996 entitled "Demystifying Documents: Finding Federal Government Information" and prepared a paper in 1999 that addresses "Issues for the Profession of Government Information Librarians." Among the Education Committee's other activities over the past decade have been the creation and oversight of the GODORT Handout Exchange and the Government Information and Depository Management Clearinghouse web sites.

GODORT Handout Exchange

One of the first GODORT-created resources, the popular Handout Exchange, sponsored by the Education Committee, is a large collection of finding aids, bibliographies, self-studies and collection policies, training and processing guides, state plans, instructions for using electronic databases, lists of Internet sites, handouts for statistics and foreign topics, and subject guides. Some are found at the Handout Exchange web site at the University of Michigan; others are available from other sites linked to the Handout Exchange.

The project originated from a proposal by Larry Romans in 1988 and was initially referred to as a "swap shop." Contributors provided 200 copies of their finding aids, which were made available in paper form at ALA Conferences (outside the FDTF Information Update held on Saturday morning). Joe Paskoski and other depository inspectors provided copies of handouts they had picked up during inspections, from which contributors were identified and solicited. There were twenty-five handouts available at the first exchange.

By 1991 the handouts were distributed on diskette, and each September issue of *DttP* included a list of contributors, their contributions, and an order form. Options included receiving a 5 1/4" or 3 1/2" diskette. In 1995 Grace York posted the files on the University of Michigan gopher. Since 1998 the files have been available on the Internet,²⁴ and in many cases they are accessed through web links to the home libraries where they had been created. Coordinators of this project in 2002 are Larry Romans and Grace York, who is also the web manager.

Government Information and Depository Management Clearinghouse

In 1996 Jack Sulzer donated his CIS/Documents to the People Award money to establish a Continuing Education Fund to be used for the support of projects to develop electronic and distance education resources. GODORT's Government Information Technology Committee (GITCO) and the Education Committee jointly established the Ad Hoc Committee on Continuing Education Fund, which decided to set up a web-based Clearinghouse for librarians working with government information. The \$2,000 gift was used to fund eight tutorials, which are part of the Clearinghouse. The Ad Hoc Committee was chaired by Jocelyn Tipton (1996-97), Amy Spare (1997-2000), and Sherry DeDecker (2000-01) and in August 2001 issued its final report.²⁵

The Government Information and Depository Management Clearinghouse²⁶ is an ongoing project of the Education Committee. Its purpose is to gather into one place the many tools available to government information librarians to assist in the successful management of electronic government information, and in building advocacy skills to promote access to this information.

Government Information Technology Committee (GITCO)

In 1994, the Government Information Technology Committee (GITCO) sponsored a pre-conference on "Finding Government Information on the Internet." GITCO has created other resources designed to assist documents librarians in making government information available electronically.

Web Page Template

The Government Information Web Page Template helps librarians to quickly and easily add a government information component to their library's web site. The template contains links to selected important resources in six areas: Federal Government General Information; Federal Government Legislative and Regulatory Information; State Information; International and Foreign Information; Statistical Resources; and Additional Resources. Created with the template was a separate page with step-by-step instructions for downloading and customizing the template for use on a library web site.

The template was suggested by GITCO at the ALA Midwinter Conference in February 1997, when Cynthia Jahns was GITCO Chair. Members Cathy Nelson Hartman, Larry Schankman, and Mary Mallory created the template. Hartman, who reported to GITCO at annual and midwinter meetings on usage and updates, maintained the template and the accompanying help page. At the 2002 ALA Midwinter meeting, Luke Griffin assumed responsibility for maintaining and updating the template.

CD-ROM Doc: GODORT CD-ROM Documentation Service

CD-ROM Doc: GODORT CD-ROM Documentation Service²⁷ provides a central location for the collection and dissemination of often hard-to-find documentation. This can eliminate duplication of effort by individual institutions. In many cases, subject-specialist librarians have created the database records, which make such specialized information available to a larger audience. In 1996 GODORT asked GITCO to (a) collect and organize documentation for government CD-ROM products, (b) make this

documentation available via the GODORT home page, and (c) create and convey minimum-level benchmark standards for documentation.

At ALA Midwinter 1997, GITCO enthusiastically accepted the challenge. GITCO members Barbara Levergood (Workgroup Chair), Dan Blazek, Cynthia Jahns, Larry Schankman, and Jocelyn Tipton, as well as non-GITCO members Michael Cotter, Annette Curtis, Megan Dreger, Robin Haun-Mohammed, Carolyn Kohler, Lee Morey, and Carrie Ottow, volunteered to assist with the project.

The project participants determined what data to collect and from where to collect the technical documentation (the most detailed description of contents, code book information, etc.), including lists of government CD-ROMs. They discovered sites containing related materials, including: the GODORT Handout Exchange, agency sites (such as The Census Bureau's CD-ROM Titles), and library sites that put information about their CD-ROM holdings on the WWW" (such as Infomine). At the 2002 ALA Annual Conference, GITCO moved the responsibilities for expanding and maintaining the content of CD-ROM Doc from GITCO members to the current co-managing editors, Anne Liebst and Aaron Dobbs. Carolyn Kohler, members of the University of Iowa Library staff, and volunteers have continued to add to and update the content of this searchable and browseable service.

E-Competencies

The "E-Competencies for Federal Depository Libraries and Librarians,"²⁸ represent a GODORT effort to describe the technical skills and knowledge depository librarians need to provide effective service with electronic products. The document is a work in progress. In addition to listing the competencies, GITCO aims to provide materials to aid the depository librarian in acquiring the skills described.

Legislation Committee

The GODORT Legislation Committee initiates many of the resolutions related to government information and also considers resolutions from other ALA units. The Committee meets three or four times at each ALA Midwinter Meeting and Annual Conference. The role of the Legislation Committee in the ALA Legislative Process is discussed in a separate chapter below.

GODORT's National Action Alert Network (NAAN)

GODORT's National Action Alert Network (NAAN) attempts to recruit a GODORT member from each state to serve as coordinator of GODORT grassroots lobbying efforts. The coordinator alerts other GODORT members in the state when they need to contact members of Congress to urge them to support GODORT's position on government information issues.

The Legislation Committee coordinates the NAAN. Some Legislation Committee members have felt that email discussion lists, ALA Washington Office Newslines (ALAWON), and the GODORT web site lessen the need for the NAAN. Others have felt that being able to tailor lobbying appeals to specific states or districts justifies the effort required to maintain the list of coordinators.

Concerted efforts have been made from time to time to update the list of coordinators and to improve methods of communication within each state. In 1992 Duncan Aldrich and Dan Barkley worked on reorganizing NAAN and in 1994 Aimee Piscitelli Quinn led NAAN efforts and proposed adding regional contacts to pick at least one contact per state in a given region. In 2000 Kevin Reynolds and Debbie Madsen started revitalizing the NAAN, an effort that continues with Laura Dickson and Janet Justis.

Membership Committee

In 1992, the Membership Committee initiated a new members luncheon to welcome new GODORT members and to help integrate them into the organization. Traditionally, it has been held on Saturday, following the Government Documents Update session.

Another annual event organized by the Membership Committee is the GODORT reception. It is usually held on Sunday evening during the annual conference and in recent years has been combined with the presentation of the GODORT Awards. The 25th anniversary reception was held at the Plimsoil Club in New Orleans. GODORT's 30th anniversary celebration will be held at the 2002 Annual Conference in Atlanta at the Margaret Mitchell House.

In years past, GODORT had unofficially designated one or sometimes two hotels in a conference city as the "GODORT" hotel. Occasionally, GODORT worked with the Map and Geography Round Table (MAGERT) in designating a hotel. The Membership Committee's Local Arrangements Group usually visited the hotel and negotiated rates. With a few exceptions, the hotel arrangements worked reasonably well, but in 1999 ALA encouraged GODORT to designate a block of rooms within an "ALA" hotel as "GODORT" rooms. This arrangement was adopted in 2000.

Nominating Committee

The Nominating Committee's activities were expanded at the 1996 Midwinter Meeting to include responsibility for the Depository Library Council to the Public Printer nominees that GODORT submits to the ALA Executive Board. The Nominating Committee solicits nominations and curriculum vitae that are circulated to and voted upon by the GODORT Steering Committee. In response to the ALA Executive Board concern that not enough public librarians are included among GODORT's nominees, a notice soliciting nominations is now posted in American Libraries.

Program Committee

GODORT adopted a policy more than ten years ago to organize no more than two programs during each annual conference. Suggestions and sponsorship can come from any one of the GODORT committees or task forces or be of such general interest that the Program Committee becomes the primary organizer. In addition, GODORT is frequently asked to co-sponsor programs with other ALA units. Generally, GODORT lends its name for sponsorship but is not required to support either with financing or personnel. The Program Committee coordinates program planning for GODORT. Sometimes the Program Committee is the primary organizer and sometimes a Task Force or Committee

assumes responsibility. A complete list of GODORT programs for the past ten years appears in Appendix E.

Publications Committee

The Publications Committee functions as an oversight committee for ongoing GODORT publications and assists prospective GODORT authors in preparing manuscripts for publication. The Publications Committee is responsible for overseeing *DttP* and the GODORT Web Site, both of which were discussed previously. The Committee currently is investigating GODORT publishing online.

In the past ten years GODORT has sponsored and the Congressional Information Service (CIS) has published the *Directory of Government Documents Librarians and Collections* (7th edition), edited by Marianne Ryan Kapfer; two editions of the *Guide to Official Publications of Foreign Countries*, edited by Gloria Westfall; the *Guide to Country Data in International Governmental Organization Publications*, with Marian Shaaban as Editor-in Chief; and *The Complete Guide to Citing Government Information Resources; a Manual for Writers & Librarians*, revised edition by Diane L. Garner and Diane H. Smith. GODORT has received significant royalties from these publications.

Notable Documents

The Notable Documents Panel of GODORT began the "Notable Documents List" to promote awareness and acquisition of government publications by libraries and use by library patrons. The Notable Documents Panel was initiated in 1982 through a proposal from the Education Task Force to the GODORT Steering Committee.

Each annual list provides annotated citations for outstanding publications from all levels of government in a broad range of formats. The list also recognizes the individuals and agencies that produce these excellent sources of information. The "Notable Documents List" first appeared in *RQ* (now called *Reference and User Services Quarterly*) in the 1984 and 1985 spring issues. From 1986 on it has been published in the May 15 issue of *Library Journal*. Yearly citations cover documents from the previous two years, so "1983 Notable Documents List" published in 1984 would include items published in 1982-83 and so on. Beginning in the early nineties, the annual feature took on distinctive titles, first with the subtitle "Notable Documents" and, from 1992 on, "Notable Government Documents."

Rare and Endangered Government Publications Committee

In 1991 Mark Thomas, Aime Piscitelli, and Julia Rholes surveyed 237 libraries to determine the scope of vandalism to the U.S. Serial Set and preservation efforts then underway. This survey provided a much-needed snapshot of how libraries in the early 1990s were responding to the need to treat some portions of the documents collection as rare material. At the same time, an ad hoc Joint Committee on Rare and Endangered Government Publications created by the Rare Books and Manuscripts Group of the Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL), the Map and Geography Round

Table (MAGERT), and GODORT was investigating if government publications could be considered "rare."

Barbara Hulyk and Jim Walsh were the first GODORT representatives to this Ad Hoc Committee; later Aimee Piscitelli Quinn served as the GODORT representative and chair (1993-1995; 1996). In 1996, the GODORT membership approved Quinn's proposal, made on behalf of the Joint Committee, to create the GODORT Rare and Endangered Government Publications (REGP) Committee. The first Chair of the new Committee was Donna Koepp; subsequent Chairs included Bill Sleeman, David Larkin, and John Phillips.

REGP's first project was a survey of the entire depository community to ascertain the extent of preservation efforts for the *U.S. Serial Set*. The survey was conducted by August Imholtz, William Wears, and Bill Sleeman. Results of the survey were presented in 1998 at a conference program entitled: "Preserving Our Nation's Heritage: How Do we Protect Our Rare and Endangered Government Publications." From this effort several additional articles were published, all of which contributed to raising awareness of the need to evaluate government publications in the same way as other rare and unique items in an institution's collection.

REGP organized a pre-conference in 2001 entitled "19th and Early 20th Century Federal Documents: Research Avenues and Access Tools." The Committee has prepared a bibliography, "The Identification, Preservation and Security of Rare and Valuable Government Documents: A Selective Bibliography,"²⁹ which is available on its web site.

REGP is currently working on a survey instrument that will allow the Committee to identify the location of particularly rare 19th Century documents and to develop Internet resources on preservation that are geared to the needs of government information professionals. Donna Koepp donated her 1999 CIS/Documents to the People Award money to creating an Internet site devoted to the study and preservation of the *U.S. Serial Set* and *The American State Papers*.

Creation of Other Ad Hoc Committees

GODORT has made effective use of Ad Hoc Committees during the last decade. The Ad Hoc Committee on GODORT Organization, the Ad Hoc Committee on Continuing Education Fund, and the ad hoc committee created after the Chicago Conference were discussed previously.

Stephen Patrick chaired the 1992 Ad Hoc Committee on the 20th Anniversary of GODORT. At the 1992 Annual Conference, Linda Kennedy, GODORT Chair, appointed an Ad Hoc Committee on GPO/2001. Chaired by Ridley Kessler, this committee was responsible for drafting GODORT's response to GPO's strategic plan, *GPO/2001: Vision for a New Millennium*.³⁰ The Ad Hoc Committee on the Internet, created in 1993, chaired by Maggie Parhamovich Farrell, issued a White Paper on "Government Information in the Electronic Environment"³¹ in 1996. Ann Miller chaired the Ad Hoc Committee on the GODORT Web Presence, which issued a final report³² in 1997 that contained recommendations for the organization, structure, and content of the current GODORT web site.

This Ad Hoc Committee was created after GODORT accepted a gift of \$2,000 from Jack Sulzer to establish a fund to be used for the support of projects to develop electronic

and distance education resources. The Committee issued a report and an annotated bibliography in February 1997.

In 1998 the Ad Hoc Committee on Mini-Legislation Day 1998 was created; Andrea Severson was chair. The purpose of this Ad Hoc Committee was to coordinate GODORT's participation in ALA's Mini-Legislative Day scheduled during the 1998 ALA Annual Conference in Washington, DC.

The Ad Hoc Committee on Digitization of Government Information,³³ chaired by Cathy Hartman, was created in 2000. It will issue its final report at the 2002 Annual Conference.

LEGISLATION

GODORT's most important legislative issues in the last ten years were related to the Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP) and the Government Printing Office (GPO), and public access to government information. These issues have included the funding of the FDLP and GPO, their location within the federal bureaucracy, revision of U.S. Code Title 44, and the possible closing of the National Technical Information Service (NTIS). The transition to electronic formats for government information and the rate and extent of the change have affected all these issues.

The ALA Legislative Process

ALA policy concerning government information is created by resolutions passed by ALA Council. Former GODORT Legislation Committee Chair Gary Cornwell states, "Throughout its history, GODORT has taken a proactive role in developing resolutions regarding government information." However, GODORT by itself cannot make official ALA policy. GODORT can initiate resolutions and recommend policies, but it does not have control over which policies or which specific wording is ultimately adopted by ALA Council.

Most key issues of government information policy are identified and discussed at joint meetings of the GODORT Legislation Committee and the Subcommittee on Government Information (GIS) of ALA's Committee on Legislation (COL). These issues are referred to joint work groups where draft resolutions are formulated. The resolutions are brought back to the two committees for final revision and approval.

At the GODORT business meeting, the GODORT membership considers the resolutions approved by the GODORT Committee. If the membership approves, it endorses the resolution "in principle" in case the exact language of the resolution is changed in later stages of the ALA legislative process. In the narrative below, the shorthand phrase "GODORT endorsed" means that a resolution was endorsed in principle at the GODORT Business Meeting.

The entire ALA Committee on Legislation (COL) considers resolutions approved by GIS. COL-approved resolutions then are submitted to ALA Council for consideration and adoption.

A few issues of the GODORT Legislation Committee and the GIS do not overlap, and both GIS and GODORT are free to set their own agendas and to develop resolutions

independently. GIS could present a resolution directly to the full ALA Committee on Legislation (COL) without GODORT approval and COL could present it to Council. Likewise, the GODORT membership could direct the GODORT Councilor to take a resolution directly to Council without COL endorsement. Such actions would be exceptions rather than the rule.

The Working Relationship of ALA and GODORT on Legislative Issues

In the early 1990s GODORT members were frustrated by the role that GODORT and its Legislation Committee played in the development of ALA government information policy. ALA did not always include GODORT in the initial stages of deliberation about ALA policy, and GODORT members were seldom appointed to the ALA Committee on Legislation (COL) or its Government Information Subcommittee (GIS). The GIS and the GODORT Legislation Committee held joint update meetings at most conferences, and productive cooperation did occur. However, COL and GIS on occasion significantly changed GODORT-initiated resolutions in ways that GODORT's Legislation Committee opposed, or they adopted revisions to GODORT-initiated resolutions that challenged the very policy GODORT had proposed.

Development of GODORT's relative strength and position within ALA's policy framework was a product both of its relationship with GIS and with the ALA Washington Office. Having an active GODORT member like Fran Buckley as GIS Chair was a sign of GODORT's improved role. According to GODORT Legislation Chair Gary Cornwell, cooperation between GODORT's Legislation Committee and GIS "has not only enhanced GODORT's role in developing government information policy, but it has also provided ALA with a single voice on these issues."

GODORT's leaders helped develop testimony given on behalf of ALA at Congressional hearings related to government information, and GODORT members testified at some of those hearings. For example, Ridley Kessler was an effective advocate for GODORT and ALA at Legislative Branch appropriations hearings held in 1999 and 2000.

The Internet and the National Information Infrastructure

The early 1990s were a period of rapid development for what is now the Internet. GODORT worked with ALA and other library organizations to monitor and respond to bills and initiatives relating to the National Research and Education Network (NREN) and the National Information Infrastructure (NII). In 1988 Senator Al Gore first introduced the National High-Performance Computer Technology Act, which would upgrade and enhance the existing array of networks used mainly by technical government agencies and academic institutions, such as ARPANET, NSFNET, and regional networks. As a contribution to the discussion, a GODORT work group prepared a position paper, "National Research and Education Network and the Federal Depository Library Program."³⁴ After being re-introduced several times, the bill passed in November 1991 (PL 102-194). The law established a framework for a much broader network connecting institutions to what is now called the Internet.

While the NREN expanded the physical network called the Internet, the National Information Infrastructure (NII) encompassed a more expansive vision of interconnected elements. NII included the networks, hardware, software, and people to integrate and interconnect these components and make them useful to the public, business, schools, libraries, and other entities, as well as government.

The development of the NII was important in the early years of the Clinton/Gore administration. In 1993 the White House formed the inter-agency Information Infrastructure Task Force (IITF) to articulate and implement the Administration's vision for the National Information Infrastructure (NII).

In September 1993, President Clinton established the National Information Infrastructure Advisory Council (NIIAC) to propose the policies and initiatives needed to accelerate deployment of the NII. ALA and other library associations provided input to the NIIAC on a variety of library issues, and GODORT prepared background materials regarding principles for access to government information. These important issues were addressed in a GODORT program at the annual conference in 1994. The papers written by Jack Sulzer and John Shuler provide an excellent summary of the issues and the opportunities presented by what Sulzer characterized as a "climate of opportunity."³⁵ GODORT has continued to grasp these opportunities as it works to improve access to electronic government information.

Electronic Government Information

In the early 1990s the Government Printing Office maintained an Electronic Bulletin Board, but depositories incurred long-distance charges to access it. GODORT lobbied for GPO to fund an 800 number and to make the information available on the Internet. In June 1991, Rep. Charles Rose (D-NC) introduced the "GPO Wide Information Network for Data Online (WINDO) Act" (HR2772), which would establish online access through GPO. In June 1992, Senators Al Gore (D-TN), Wendell Ford (D-KY), Paul Sarbanes (D-MD), and Paul Simon (D-IL) introduced a similar bill (S2813) to establish in GPO an electronic gateway to provide public access to a wide range of Federal electronic databases.

GODORT responded to these bills and to other initiatives concerning government information in the electronic age, including GPO's 1991 report, *GPO/2001: Vision for a New Millennium*,³⁶ and the Depository Library Council's 1993 report, *Alternatives for Restructuring the Depository Library Program*.³⁷ The 1991-92 Legislation Committee, chaired by Duncan Aldrich, worked with the Government Information Subcommittee to draft resolutions. The Federal Documents Task Force formed work groups for these issues. GODORT Chair Linda Kennedy appointed an ad hoc committee, chaired by Ridley Kessler, to analyze the GPO report. ALA used GODORT's draft language in an initial response, and the ad hoc committee met with GPO to discuss more detailed comments.

GODORT's 1992-93 Legislation Committee, chaired by Jan Fryer, tracked these bills and provided background information for GODORT and ALA to present at hearings and briefings. At Midwinter 1993 GODORT endorsed a "Resolution on the Right to Federal Government Information," which articulated principles for government information in all formats.

Even though neither of the earlier bills passed, they helped to set the stage for the award-winning GPO Access. On June 8, 1993, President Bill Clinton signed the "Government Printing Office Electronic Information Access Enhancement Act of 1993" (PL103-40), which had been introduced by Rep. Charlie Rose in the House and then by Senators Wendell Ford (D-KY) and Ted Stevens (R-AK) in the Senate. The law mandated that GPO establish and maintain an online directory of Federal publications in electronic format, provide online access to the *Congressional Record* and the *Federal Register*, and maintain storage for government information. It authorized GPO to charge user fees to recover costs but required free access to depository libraries. Although GPO received no additional appropriations for implementation, GPO Access was successfully unveiled as a fee-based service in June 1994, with a single Internet IP address or one dial-up account and one (non-server) workstation provided free of charge to depository libraries. In October GPO offered wide public access through depository libraries that had agreed to serve as intermediate "gateways" for off-site users. GPO provided free use of GPO Access for all Internet and dial-in users beginning December 1, 1995.

Lobbying to establish GPO Access was just the beginning of GODORT's many important legislative efforts concerning electronic information. As key members of the House of Representatives continued to pressure GPO to implement a speedy transition to a more electronic depository program, GODORT urged Congress to adopt a sensible time frame. In August 1995 GPO began a Congressionally mandated "Study to Identify Measures Necessary for a Successful Transition to a More Electronic Federal Depository Library Program." Julia Wallace, former GODORT Chair, represented depository libraries on the Working Group, and a number of other GODORT members also worked with GPO in carrying out the study. In June 1996, GPO issued its final report to Congress, in which it endorsed a 5- to 7-year transition toward a more electronic FDLP. About 50 percent of depository materials would be electronic by the end of Fiscal Year 1998. A realistic transition period would require additional appropriations for printing and distributing "tangible" products, such as paper and microform publications.

Title 44

In April 1996, during Diane Garner's term as GODORT Chair, the Office of Management and Budget released a draft bill, "The Electronic Depository Act of 1996," dealing with U.S. Code Title 44, the statutory authority for the FDLP. In July the Federal Documents Task Force (FDTF), chaired by Anne Watts, and the joint meeting of the GODORT Legislation Committee and the ALA Committee on Legislation's Government Information Subcommittee (GIS) reviewed each section of a GPO-developed draft of Chapter 19 of U.S. Code Title 44. At the GODORT Business Meeting, Gary Cornwell, 1995-96 GODORT Legislation Committee Chair, led a section-by-section discussion of the working draft of Chapter 19. Earlier in the same meeting GODORT endorsed a resolution requiring federal agency compliance with Title 44 to make information available for the FDLP and a resolution on the principles of federal government information.

On Sept. 28, 1996, just days before Congress adjourned, Rep. Bill Thomas (R-CA), Chair of the Joint Committee on Printing, introduced H.R. 4280 to amend Title 44 and to establish a Joint Committee on Information. He wanted to stimulate discussion of the

proposal before a revised bill was introduced in the next Congress. ALA worked with the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) and the American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) to create three working documents in response.³⁸ GODORT 1996-97 Chair Andrea Sevetson, Legislation Committee Chair Dan O'Mahony, and others held meetings with Congressional staff members on Dec. 18, 1996, to lobby for enhanced public access to all formats of government information.

With Congress's announced intentions to take up Title 44 revision during the 105th Congress (1997-98), ALA's Committee on Legislation initiated a proactive effort to develop and articulate the library community's desires for reforming Title 44. In January 1997 ALA President Mary Somerville invited the leaders of six national library associations to appoint representatives to the Inter-Association Working Group on Government Information Policy (IAWG). ALA Committee on Legislation Chair Patricia Schuman extended the same invitation to members of the ALA Legislation Assembly, which includes representatives from each of the divisions and round tables within ALA. Fran Buckley chaired the group until October 1997 when he became Superintendent of Documents, after which Dan O'Mahony became IAWG Chair. The thirty members of IAWG, which included at least ten GODORT members, worked to develop a consensus on the reforms most important to the library community, and drafted a legislative proposal for amending Title 44 to improve the Federal Depository Library Program. Andrea Sevetson noted that IAWG used a GODORT December 1996 wish list to form a starting point for its own objectives for Title 44 reform.

Many of the library community's concerns were addressed in the "Wendell H. Ford Government Publications Reform Act of 1998" (S. 2288), which was introduced by Sen. John Warner (R-VA), Chair of the Committee on Rules and Administration, on July 10, 1998. The legislation, named after Sen. Wendell Ford (D-KY), a long-time advocate of public access to government information, provided for the reform and continuing legislative oversight of the production, procurement, dissemination, and permanent public access to government publications. It explicitly expanded the scope of the FDLP to all formats of government information and included strong enforcement mechanisms to ensure agency compliance. Representatives of the information technology industry opposed the bill in Congressional hearings, and it was never brought to a vote on floor of the Senate. In 1999, at the beginning of the 106th Congress, GODORT and IAWG proposed amendments to Title 44, chapter 19, in the "Next Generation Electronic Government Access Act of 1999." Due to changes in the leadership of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, the bill was never introduced in Congress.

Public Access

Public access to government information was another recurring issue. In June 1992 GODORT endorsed a resolution urging the Department of Education "to withdraw its permission to copyright the ERIC database, thereby keeping this taxpayer-funded database in the public domain." GODORT also endorsed a resolution urging Congress to pass legislation recognizing that papers of presidential appointees while serving in office are public property subject to the Freedom of Information Act. GODORT endorsed a third resolution that urged the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to revise its interpretation in OMB Circular A-130 of "government publication" to include

information published in any media or form and that these publications be available to the public through depository libraries.

In February 1994 GODORT endorsed a resolution urging the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) to distribute Scientific, Technical, and Engineering Information (STEI) in usable formats and in a timely manner to depository libraries and that it remove access, use, and reuse restrictions for depository libraries. In January 1996 GODORT endorsed a resolution reaffirming Government's responsibility to provide federal information in a format most appropriate to public needs. Five months later GODORT passed a resolution urging federal agency compliance with Title 44.

Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-NY) chaired the Commission on Protecting and Reducing Government Secrecy, which produced its final report in March 1997 (S. Doc 105-2). On February 1, 1999, GODORT endorsed the general framework outlined in "The Government Secrecy Reform Act of 1999" (S. 22), introduced by Sen. Moynihan for a systematic declassification system for government information to ensure future public access. Another 1999 GODORT resolution opposed exempting EPA Risk Management Plans and "Community Right-To-Know" information from Freedom of Information Act requests. Such an exemption would have greatly restricted public access to the off-site consequence analysis data.

In 2001 the House Appropriations Committee voted to cut FY 2002 Energy and Water Development Appropriations (H.R. 2311), which would have eliminated PubSCIENCE, a database that contains citations and links to articles in which Department of Energy researchers report their scientific discoveries. Much of that research is produced with federal funds. Maintaining access to government sponsored research and development originally paid for by the American taxpayers has been a key issue for both the ALA Washington Office and GODORT.

President George W. Bush signed on October 29, 2001, the "Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001" (P.L. 107-56). Also known as the USA Patriot Act, the law expanded the powers of federal law enforcement agencies investigating cases involving foreign intelligence and international terrorism. Security concerns resulted in the removal of "sensitive information" from federal and state web sites. A task force of GODORT and ALA's Government Information Subcommittee was created to respond to the 'take down' of Internet resources that were previously accessible to the public and to develop ALA guidelines regarding the issue. In January 2002, GODORT endorsed a resolution urging Congress and government agencies "to ensure that public access to government information is maintained absent specific compelling and documented national security or public safety concerns regarding the information in question."

On Nov. 1, 2001, President Bush issued Executive Order 13,233, "Further Implementation of the Presidential Records Act," which gives an incumbent and former presidents expanded veto power over any public release of materials by the Archivist of the United States. Cindi Wolff, GODORT Chair for 2001-2002, argued that the order upsets the balance of national security and privacy considerations and the public's right to know, and GODORT endorsed a resolution that urged Congress to reaffirm the principles of public access and its intent to make the records available after twelve years.

National Technical Information Service (NTIS)

In 1993 the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) proposed new rules relating to the transfer of scientific, technical, and engineering information to the agency. GODORT worked closely with ALA to craft the ALA response to the proposals, embodied in a letter from ALA President Marilyn Miller dated June 10, 1993. ALA urged that agency publications that NTIS received be supplied to depository libraries. During this period, GODORT and Depository Library Council officers invited the Public Printer and representatives of NTIS to occasional breakfast meetings, in hopes of supporting a closer working relationship between the two agencies.

Department of Commerce Secretary William M. Daley in August 1999 announced his plans to close NTIS at the end of FY 2000, because the agency was unable to operate on a cost-recovery basis. The proposal included shifting the NTIS archives and bibliographic database to the Library of Congress (LC) and developing a decentralized program to require each agency to post its scientific, technical, and business information on its own web site.

Larry Romans, 1999-2000 GODORT Chair, worked with Legislation Chair Kevin Reynolds and the Legislation and Steering Committees to prepare "The Proposed Closing of the National Technical Information Service (NTIS),"³⁹ a report prepared for ALA's Washington Office. The GODORT report asserted that given the importance of NTIS reports for national research and development, operating the clearinghouse at a small deficit may well be the most efficient way to encourage scientific breakthroughs and inventions that keep U.S. businesses competitive.

GODORT once again promoted long-term public access, which, according to the report, requires having all reports collected, cataloged, and disseminated by an agency responsible for a comprehensive collection. The GODORT report stated that the only way to save money by transferring the NTIS functions to another agency would be to offer fewer services, and agencies that face cutbacks might respond by making fewer reports available. The report concluded that if NTIS functions have to be moved, they should not be sent to LC but to agencies with extensive experience, such as the Government Printing Office (GPO) for the database and the sales program and NARA for the permanent preservation of the reports.

In January 2000 the GODORT Legislation Committee worked with GIS on a resolution that helped focus ALA on some important GODORT concerns: that NTIS scientific and technical information (STI) remain centralized, that it be included in the Federal Depository Library Program, that NTIS clearinghouse functions be transferred to an agency like GPO, that adequate funding be appropriated both for transferring and maintaining the STI collection, and that the implementation plan include input from all affected groups. ALA Council approved the resolution. Finally, in February and March, GODORT members made major contributions to letters from ALA to the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) on its NTIS "Emerging Consensus Position Paper." The proposal to close NTIS was dropped as the Clinton Administration came to a close.

NCLIS and GAO Studies

In 2000 GODORT responded to studies on government information policy by the National Commission on Library and Information Science (NCLIS) and the General Accounting Office (GAO). GODORT discussed the studies in an FDTF panel and in meetings of FDTF and the Legislation and Government Information Technology Committees.

During the fall of 2000 the National Commission on Library and Information Science (NCLIS) initiated a study of the dissemination of government information. Although GODORT was not officially represented on any of the working groups, it was involved, along with the ALA Washington Office, the Association of Research Libraries (ARL), and the American Association of Law Libraries (AALL), in critiquing the study through letters and testimony to NCLIS commissioners. Ann Miller, 2000-2001 GODORT Chair, testified at an NCLIS hearing in December 2000.

The General Accounting Office (GAO) was mandated by the Legislation Appropriations conference committee report in the summer of 2000 to study the public impact of an all-electronic distribution of government information and how Government Printing Office functions could be moved to the Library of Congress (LC). Ann Miller and other GODORT members responded to GAO questions during the study. Miller summarized GODORT's position on the transfer of Superintendent of Documents functions to LC. She said that the public's no-fee access would be significantly damaged, especially because GPO identification, description, and dissemination functions would be impaired, and the scope of the FDLP would be diminished. She also stated that the Title 44 agency requirements for information dissemination must be enforced, and the partnership between the Superintendent of Documents and the FDLP through the Depository Library Council should be continued.

On May 1, 2001, Sen. Joseph Lieberman (D-CT) introduced the "E-Government Act of 2001" (S. 803), which would establish a Federal Chief Information Officer and a new Office of Information Policy in the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). It would require each executive agency to support the Office's efforts to develop and maintain an integrated Internet-based system of delivering government information and services to the public. GODORT continued its leadership role in working with other library associations in critiquing the new proposal. Hearings were held, and a version of the bill was reported favorably out of the Senate Government Affairs Committee on March 21, 2002.

Appropriations

GODORT consistently has fought for full appropriations for GPO and other library-related programs, such as the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA). Implementing the transition to a more electronic FDLP and insuring that a broad range of information was available to depositories required annual lobbying to increase GPO appropriations. GODORT also fought for appropriations for specific purposes, such as publishing bound volumes of the Congressional Record and Serial Set or making Congressional Research Service publications available to the public.

Congress often used decreased appropriations as a way to mandate that publications be issued in electronic rather than paper format. Twice during the decade, in 1995 and 2000, extreme proposals to cut GPO appropriations would have drastically reduced the Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP) and public access to government information.

In January 1995, Rep. Scott King (R-WI) introduced House Resolution 24, which proposed the transfer of executive branch printing from GPO to the General Services Administration (GAO), moving the functions of the Superintendent of Documents from GPO to the Library of Congress, abolishing the Joint Committee on Printing, reducing GPO staff by 80 percent and the in-house printing capacity of GPO to the minimum level necessary, and procuring government printing whenever possible from the private sector. GODORT Chair Mary Redmond and Legislation Committee Chair Linda Kennedy worked hard to reverse the proposed 50 percent cut to GPO's budget and to moderate a radical shift to electronic distribution. The resolution was referred to the House Rules Committee, and no Congressional action was taken.

On May 9, 2000, the House Appropriations Committee attempted to cut in the FY 2001 GPO appropriations by 25 percent, which included slashing 61 percent from GPO's Salaries and Expenses (S&E) budget, which in turn funds FDLP. Only cataloging and the GPO Access web site would have been funded; all paper and other tangible publications and 85 positions would have been eliminated. Larry Romans and Kevin Reynolds, GODORT Chair and Legislation Committee Chair for 1999-2000 respectively, prepared talking points and fact sheets in cooperation with ALA Washington Office and composed sample letters, all of which were distributed on GOVDOC-L and posted on the GODORT web site. Thanks to intense lobbying by the library community, most of the funds were restored in the final House bill. Ann Miller, GODORT Chair 2000-2001, continued to alert GODORT members to developments as the House-Senate conference committee restored additional funds.

Summary

In its third decade, GODORT has devoted considerable effort to legislative proposals that did not become law. While GODORT did not achieve legislative victories for its agenda, it was an integral part of a national coalition that thwarted numerous efforts to curtail the Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP) and to restrict public access to government information. Although there still has been no systematic revision of Title 44, GODORT worked successfully for a reversal of cuts in the appropriations for the Government Printing Office, for the continued operation of the National Technical Information Service, for the maintenance of the FDLP in the Government Printing Office, and for a gradual transition of the FDLP to electronic formats.

GODORT employed a variety of methods to work for its legislative interests. The Round Table has prepared and endorsed resolutions and its leaders wrote letters for ALA, testified before commissions and committees of Congress, held meetings with Congressional staff members and other library association representatives, and prepared position papers for use by the American Library Association and other groups. Individual GODORT members promptly responded to many GODORT alerts by contacting their representatives and senators in Congress.

THE FUTURE

Thirty years from now the Government Documents Round Table (GODORT) may be dealing with the same general issues - no doubt in different ways than it has in the last thirty years. Regardless of how GODORT is organized, to be effective it needs to better fulfill the functions it has served since 1972. GODORT needs to create programs, pre-conferences, projects, and resources that meet the needs of its members and promotes public access to government information. It needs to recruit members one by one and get them involved so that they remain active members and ensure that GODORT becomes a stronger organization. It needs to continue to promote a strong grassroots legislative advocacy, so that GODORT members will build lasting relationships with their Congressional representatives.

GODORT programs, activities, and educational opportunities have promoted public access to information and have helped GODORT members perform their jobs better. As government information departments merge with other library units and as some libraries drop depository status, it becomes ever more important that GODORT focus on efforts to recruit new members and keep its veterans. The most important GODORT resource continues to be the active participation and commitment of its individual members.

GODORT is a more effective organization in 2002 than it was in 1972. Although a few of its founding members remain active, most of its current members and leaders were not active in government information librarianship in 1972. In the next thirty years the Round Table can provide more opportunities for each new wave of members and leaders. If it does so, GODORT will be even more effective in 2032 than it is today.

APPENDIX A GODORT CHAIRS

Bernadine Hoduski .(called Coordinator).....	1972-1974
Anthony Miele	1974-1976
Nancy Cline	1976-1978
Francis Buckley	1978-1980
Jeanne Isacco	1980-1982
Barbara Kile	1982-1983
Sandra Peterson	1983-1984
Carol Turner	1984-1985
Diane Smith	1985-1986
Philip van de Voorde	1986-1987
Stephen M. Hayes	1987-1988
Sandra McAninch	1988-1989
Susan Tulis	1989-1990
Jack Sulzer	1990-1991
Linda Kennedy	1991-1992
Julie Wallace	1992-1993
Duncan Aldrich	1993-1994
Mary Redmond	1994-1995
Diane Garner	1995-1996
Andrea Sevetson	1996-1997
Dan Barkley	1997-1998
Kathy Tezla	1998-1999
Larry Romans	1999-2000
Ann Miller	2000-2001
Cindi Wolff	2001-2002
Bill Sudduth	2002-2003

APPENDIX B

JAMES BENNETT CHILDS AWARD RECIPIENTS

James Bennett Childs, for many years a government documents expert at the Library of Congress, is renowned among documents librarians today for his innovative ideas in support of activism to promote the use and accessibility of documents. Childs was the first recipient of the award that bears his name. The James Bennett Childs Award is a tribute by GODORT to an individual who has made a lifetime and significant contribution to the field of documents librarianship. The Award is based on stature, service, and publication, which may be in any or all areas of documents librarianship. The recipient receives a plaque with a likeness of James Bennett Childs.

James Bennett Childs	1976
Bernadine A. Hoduski	1977
Mary Elizabeth Poole	1978
Catharine J. Reynolds	1979
No Award given	1980
Margaret T. Lane	1981
James Adler	1982
Bernard M. Fry	1983
No Award given	1984
No Award given	1985
Francis Buckley	1986
Robert W. Schaaf	1987
Patricia Reeling.....	1988
Joe Morehead.....	1989
Judith S. Rowe	1990
No Award given	1991
LeRoy Schwarzkopf.....	1992
No Award given.....	1993
Sandra Peterson.....	1994
Karlo K. Mustonen.....	1995
Julia F. Wallace.....	1996
Peter I. Hajnal.....	1997
Lois P. Mills.....	1998
Virginia F. Saunders.....	1999
Anne Watts.....	2000
Myrtle (Smittie) Bolner.....	2001
Ridley R. Kessler, Jr.....	2002

APPENDIX B
CIS/GODORT/ALA
"DOCUMENTS TO THE PEOPLE" AWARD RECIPIENTS

The CIS/ALA/GODORT "Documents to the People" Award is a tribute to an individual, library, institution, or other non-commercial group that has most effectively encouraged the use of government documents in support of library service. The Award includes a cash stipend to be used to support a project of the recipient's choice. This Award is sponsored by Congressional Information Service, Inc.

Joe Morehead	1977
Lois Mills	1978
Yuri Nakata	1979
Sandra K. Faull	1980
LeRoy C. Schwarzkopf	1981
Arne Richards	1982
Nancy M. Cline	1983
Jaia Barrett	1984
Barbara Smith	1985
Judith E. Myers	1986
Jeanne Isacco	1987
Agnes Ferruso	1988
Government Publications Librarians of England (GPLNE), a NELINET Task Group	New 1989
Myrtle S. Bolner, Barbara Kile, Jan Swanbeck, Laura Tull (jointly)	1990
Mary Redmond and the New York State Library	1991
Ridley Kessler	1992
Susan Tulis	1993
Gary Cornwell	1994
Larry Romans	1995
Jack Sulzer	1996
Prue Adler	1997
Grace York	1998
Donna Koepp	1999
Diane Kovacs and Raeann Dossett	2000
Sheila McGarr	2001
Andrea Sevetson	2002

APPENDIX D

TRANSITIONS: REMEMBERING GODORT MEMBERS,

1972 THROUGH 1992

Five especially active and productive members of GODORT have died in the twenty years we have existed. They are **Arne Richards**, first Clearinghouse chair and the co-editor for the first year of *DttP*; **Catharine J. Reynolds**, early activist in government documents work and in her last years government documents librarian at the University of Colorado; **Paul Thurston**, a young and promising librarian; **George Kosman**, faithful participant at documents meetings; and **Nathan Einhorn** of the Library of Congress, who was of great help to the organizers of GODORT, particularly the International Documents Task Force. We miss them all.

1992 THROUGH 2001

GODORT lost several founding members and friends during the past decade. **Sandy Faull**, 1980 recipient of the CIS “Documents to the People” Award, died on December 3, 1992. She was a member of the Depository Library Council (1981-84).

David Rozkuszka, foreign document specialist at Stanford University for over 25 years, died on January 10, 1997. He endowed the GODORT scholarship named in his honor.

Jim Connelly, Vice President of Congressional Information Service, died on January 16, 1997. He was a loyal GODORT friend.

Bob Schaaf, International Documents Specialist at the Library of Congress, died on August 31, 1998. In June he had been a speaker at the GODORT Pre-conference on International Intergovernmental Organization Publications. He received the James Bennett Childs Award for lifetime achievement in 1987.

Beth Baur, who had been an active member of the Government Information Technology Committee, died on November 11, 1999. She was the Assistant Documents Librarian at the University of Memphis and served as 1996-97 Coordinator of the State and Local Documents Task Force.

Lois Mills, a founding GODORT member and a recipient of both the CIS “Documents to the People” Award and the James Bennett Childs Award, died in December 2000. She wrote the history of the first twenty years of GODORT.

Rosemary Little, the Law and Political Science Librarian at Princeton University for more than 30 years, died on December 23, 2001. Rosemary had been an active member of the International Documents Task Force, and a member and Chair of the GODORT Awards, Membership, and Nominating Committees.

APPENDIX E

PRECONFERENCES AND CONFERENCE PROGRAMS

1992: Preconference: "Loading the GPO Cataloging Tapes" (Cataloging Committee); Program: "Government Information on CD-ROM: Making it Work for You" (Program Committee)

1993: Preconference: "Online Processing of Government Publications" (Cataloging Committee); Program: "Documenting Diversity" (State and Local Documents Task Force [SLDTF]); Program: "IGOs and the Environment" International Documents Task Force [IDTF]

1994: Pre-Conference: "Finding Government Information on the Internet" (GITCO); Program: "Shotgun Weddings and Amicable Divorces: Integration vs. Separation of Government Documents and Reference Services" (Program Committee); Program: "Cyberspace and Democracy"

1995: Preconference: "How to Walk That Walk and Talk That Talk: Documents Librarianship for Non-Documents Librarians"; Program: "Celebration of the Printing Act of 1895"; Program: "United Nations at 50: Information Services, Policies and Documentation" (IDTF)

1996: Preconference: "Demystifying Documents: Finding Federal Government Information" (Education Committee); Program: "Power to the States and Localities: the Devolution of Government Information Dissemination." (SLDTF)

1997: Program: "GILS: Government Information Locator Service" (Program Committee)

1998: Preconference: "International Organization Information for the 21st Century" (IDTF); Program: "Preserving Our Nation's Heritage: How Do We Protect Our Rare and Endangered Government Publications?" (Rare and Endangered Government Publications Committee); Program Discussion: "Cataloging Pre-1976 U.S. Government Publications: Stakeholders and Strategies." (Cataloging Committee)

1999: Program: "To Merge or Not to Merge: What are the Questions?: Integrating Documents Units into Reference or Technical Services." (Program Committee)

2000: Program: "City on a Hill: Building Urban Information Systems" (SLDTF); Program: "International Statistical Data: Trends, Sources and, Issues" (IDTF)

2001: Preconference: "19th and Early 20th Century Federal Documents: Research Avenues and Access Tools" (Rare and Endangered Government Publications Committee); Program: "Marketing.gov: Tools for Success", (Program Committee); Program: "Some Have It; Some Don't: Access to Information!" International Relations Round Table/GODORT Program

2002: Preconference: "A Horse of a Different Color: Census 2000 and Creating Customized Tables on the Web" (FDTF); Program: "Innovation in State to Government Sources" (SLDTF)

ABOUT THE AUTHORS

Lois Mills began her distinguished career as a high school librarian at Madison, Wisconsin. Three years later she accepted a faculty position in the School of Library Science at Western Illinois University at Macomb, where she taught and administered the University's laboratory school library for 14 years. She subsequently served for 19 years as Government Publications and Legal References Librarian at Western Illinois. She retired in 1987. After retirement she served as Treasurer and Executive Board member of the ALA's Intellectual Freedom Round Table.

Active in GODORT since its founding, Mills played a key role in the Round Table's formation as Chair of the Constitution and Bylaws Committee. She also served as GODORT's Assistant Chair from 1974 to 1976. In 1978 she received the CIS/GODORT/ALA "Documents to the People" Award for her outstanding contributions to documents librarianship; in 1998 she received the James Bennett Childs Award, given to an individual who has made a lifetime and significant contribution to the field of documents librarianship. She died in December 2000. Mary Redmond's tribute to Lois Mills is included in the minutes of the 2001 Midwinter Conference Business Meeting (<http://sunsite.berkeley.edu/GODORT/minutes/2001mw.pdf>).

Sandy Peterson is the Government Information Librarian, Library Liaison to Political Science and Policy Studies, and Coordinator of Social Science Reference Services at Yale University. For the past two years she has also served as Interim Head of the Social Science Libraries and Information Services. Sandy served as GODORT Chair (1983-84), and as a member and/or Chair of the Nominating Committee, Awards Committee, Bylaws Committee, and Ad Hoc Committee on GODORT Organization. She was the editor of the GODORT Policies and Procedures Manual from 1990 to 1996. In 2000, she initiated the GODORT Silent Auction to support the Rozkuszka Scholarship.

Peterson served as a member of the Depository Library Council to the Public Printer (1982-85) and as Chair (1984-85). She served as an at-large-member of the ALA Council (1987-90). She was awarded the James Bennett Childs Award for Lifetime Achievement in 1994.

Larry Romans is the Head of Government Information Services and Political Science Bibliographer at Vanderbilt University's Central Library. He was Chair of GODORT (1999-2000), and received the CIS/GODORT/ALA "Documents to the People" Award in 1995. He has also served as Federal Documents Task Force Coordinator (1997-98), Chair of the Education Committee (1988-91), the Government Information Technology Committee (1994-95), and the Program Committee (1998-99). He has been a member of the Legislation, Budget, Publications, and Nominating Committees, as well as the Ad Hoc Committee on GODORT Organization. He began the GODORT Handout Exchange and is the Webmaster of the FDTF Frequently Used Sites web site.

Romans has served on ALA Council since 1992, first as the Tennessee Chapter Councilor and then as Councilor-at-Large. He was a member of ALA's Spectrum Initiative Minority Scholarship Jury (1998-1999). In 1996 he introduced the first ALA Council resolution to provide for round table representation on Council and served as a member of the Structure Revision Task Force (SRTF), whose proposal to add round table representatives on Council was approved by the membership in 1998.

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- ¹ GODORT Ad Hoc Committee on [GODORT] Organization, "A Proposal for the Reorganization of GODORT," *DttP* 21 (June 1993): 77-79; GODORT Ad Hoc Committee on GODORT Organization, "A Proposal for the Reorganization of GODORT [draft revision]," *DttP* 21 (Dec. 1993): 218-225; and GODORT Ad Hoc Committee on GODORT Organization, "Revised GODORT Organizational Structure Discussion Document," *DttP* 22 (Dec. 1994): 272-279.
- ² [GODORT Ad Hoc Committee on GODORT Organization,] "A Proposal to Consider," *DttP* 26 (Sept. 1996): 185-187.
- ³ GODORT Ad Hoc Committee on [GODORT] Organization, "Pro/Con Discussion Topics for Proposed ASCLA, ILERT, GODORT Merger to Form a new ALA Division," *DttP* 27 (Sept. 1997): 143-157; GODORT Ad Hoc Committee on [GODORT] Organization, "Pro/Con Discussion Topics for Proposed ASCLA, ILERT, GODORT Merger to Form a New ALA Division," 1997, available at <http://sunsite.berkeley.edu/GODORT/org/proscons.html>. Accessed 7 April 2002.
- ⁴ Kathy E. Tezla, "From the Chair," *DttP* 26 (Dec. 1998): 5.
- ⁵ "GODORT Steering Committee (Second Steering) Minutes, June 28, 1994," *DttP* 22 (Sept. 1994): 197; Nancy Kolenbrander, "Conversion Factors for Estimating the Physical Size of Documents Collections: A Final Report of the GODORT Statistical Measurement Committee," *DttP* 24 (June 1996): 104-107; "GODORT Business Meeting Minutes, July 8, 1996," 1996. Available at <http://sunsite.berkeley.edu/GODORT/minutes/bus96an1.html>. Accessed 7 April 2002.
- ⁶ See "Budget Summary, 1994-2002," 2001. Available at <http://sunsite.berkeley.edu/GODORT/budget/>. Accessed 7 April 2002.
- ⁷ "Chicago Conference on the Future of Federal Government Information, Chicago, October 29-31, 1993," *DttP* 21 (Dec. 1993): 234-246; Chicago Conference on the Future of Federal Government Information, October 29-31, 1993," *DttP* 22 (March 1994): 32-66.
- ⁸ "Final Report Ad Hoc Committee on Followup to the Chicago Conference on the Future of Federal Government Information," *DttP* 24 (Sept. 1996): 200-205.
- ⁹ Ben Amata, "From the Editor," *DttP* 20 (March 1992): 12-13.
- ¹⁰ "Documents to the People Index," available at <http://sunsite.berkeley.edu/GODORT/DTTP/>. Accessed 7 April 2002.
- ¹¹ John A. Shuler, "From the Editor," *DttP* 27 (Fall 1999): 2.
- ¹² "GODORT's Principles on Government Information," 1990, available at http://sunsite.berkeley.edu/GODORT/prin_GODORT.html. Accessed 7 April 2002.
- ¹³ Federal Documents Task Force (FDTF), "Frequently Used Sites Related to U.S. Federal Government Information," available at <http://www.library.vanderbilt.edu/romans/fdtf.html>. Accessed 7 April 2002.
- ¹⁴ International Documents Task Force (IDTF), "Toolbox for Processing and Cataloging International and Foreign Government Documents," available at <http://www.library.uiuc.edu/doc/idtf/toolbox.htm>. Accessed 7 April 2002.
- ¹⁵ See Gov. John G. Rowland, "Official Statement: [to] designate May 12, 2000, as Margaret T. Lane Day in the State of Connecticut," available at <http://www.cslib.org/stdocconf/state.htm>. Accessed 7 April 2002.
- ¹⁶ The description of the awards is drawn from GODORT Awards Committee, "Overview of Awards & Scholarship," available at <http://sunsite.berkeley.edu/GODORT/awards/overview.html>. Accessed 7 April 2002.
- ¹⁷ The James Bennett Childs Award recipients are listed in Appendix B.
- ¹⁸ The CIS/GODORT/ALA "Documents to the People" Award recipients are listed in Appendix C.
- ¹⁹ The 1987-2001 recipients of the READEX/GODORT/ALA Catharine J. Reynolds Research Grant Award were 1987 - Barbara Bell, Karen Fachan, and Diane Garner; 1988 - Sheila Nollen and Steven D. Zink; 1989 - Henry Terrill and Helen Sheehy; 1990 - William E. Sudduth, III; 1991 - Suzanne Clark, John Shuler, Laura Carter, and Dan O'Mahony; 1992 - Mary Mallory and John Walters; 1993 - Kate Lee; 1994 - Irene Herold; 1996 - Susan M. Ryan and George D. Barnum; 1997 - Melissa Lamont; 2000 - Andrea Morrison; 2001 - Debora Cheney; 2002 - Cathy Hartman, Valerie Glenn, and John S. Walters.
- ²⁰ The 1994-2001 winners of the Bernadine Abbott Hoduski Founders Award were 1994 - Rosamund Jacob and Karen Lynn; 1995 - Dorothy Butch; 1997 - John A. Peters and Margaret T. Lane; 1998 - Janet L. Fisher; 1999 - Barbie Selby and Bette L. Siegel; 2000 - Five Colleges of Ohio Documents Group; 2001 - Maryellen Trautman.

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- ²¹ The winners of the W. David Rozkuszka Scholarship were 1995 - Lucie Ellen Mayeux; 1996 - Linda Chia; 1997 - Thomas Reed Caswell; 1998 - Rosalind Lee Tedford; 1999 - Amanda Wakaruk; 2000 - Linda Reynolds; 2001 - Kristine Kasianovitz; 2002 - Laura Sare.
- ²² GODORT Cataloging Committee, "Toolbox for Processing and Cataloging Federal Government Documents," available at <http://www2.lib.udel.edu/godort/cataloging/toolbox.htm>. Accessed 7 April 2002.
- ²³ GODORT Cataloging Committee, "GPO PURL Alert," available at <http://www2.lib.udel.edu/godort/cataloging/alert>. Accessed 7 April 2002.
- ²⁴ Grace York, Larry Romans, and the GODORT Education Committee, "GODORT Handout Exchange," available at <http://www.lib.umich.edu/govdocs/godort.html>. Accessed 7 April 2002.
- ²⁵ GODORT Education Committee, "Final Report of the Continuing Education Fund Working Group," available at http://sunsite.berkeley.edu/GODORT/education/continuing_ed/final_report.html. Accessed 7 April 2002.
- ²⁶ GODORT Education Committee, "Government Information and Depository Management Clearinghouse," available at <http://sunsite.berkeley.edu/GODORT/education/clearinghouse/index.html>. Accessed 7 April 2002.
- ²⁷ "CD-ROM Doc: GODORT CD-ROM Documentation Service," available at http://www.lib.uiowa.edu/govpubs/gitco_docs/gitco.html. Accessed 7 April 2002.
- ²⁸ GODORT Government Information Technology Committee (GITCO), "E-Competencies for Federal Depository Libraries and Librarians," available at <http://www.library.ucsb.edu/ala/gitco/ecomps.html>. Accessed 7 April 2002.
- ²⁹ GODORT Rare and Endangered Government Publications (REGP) Committee, "19th and Early 20th Century Federal Documents: Research Avenues and Access Tools," available from <http://www7.tamu-commerce.edu/library/govdocs/REGPBIB.html>. Accessed 7 April 2002.
- ³⁰ U.S. Government Printing Office, *GPO/2001: Vision for a New Millennium: Strategic Planning*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. G.P.O., 1991. (SuDocs GP 1.2:V 82)
- ³¹ GODORT Ad Hoc Committee On The Internet, "Whitepaper: Government Information in the Electronic Environment, January 1996," available at <http://sunsite.berkeley.edu/GODORT/whiteppr.html>. Accessed 7 April 2002.
- ³² GODORT Ad Hoc Committee on the GODORT Web Presence, "Final Report, ALA Annual Conference, June 29, 1997," available at http://sunsite.berkeley.edu/GODORT/web/ah_web.html. Accessed 7 April 2002.
- ³³ GODORT Ad Hoc Committee on Digitization of Government Information, available at <http://sunsite.berkeley.edu/GODORT/dgi/>. Accessed 7 April 2002.
- ³⁴ "National Research and Education Network and the Federal Depository Library Program," *DttP* 19 (June 1991): 106-109.
- ³⁵ Jack Sulzer, "Cyberspace Democracy: The 21st Century Environment," *DttP* 22 (Dec. 1994): 280-286; John Shuler, "Cyberspace and Democracy," *DttP* 23 (June 1995): 85-86.
- ³⁶ U.S. Government Printing Office, *GPO/2001: Vision for a New Millennium: Strategic Planning*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. G.P.O., 1991. (SuDocs GP 1.2:V 82)
- ³⁷ "Alternatives For Restructuring The Depository Library Program: A Report to the Superintendent of Documents and the Public Printer from the Depository Library Council, September 1993," available at http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/fdlp/council/alternat.html. Accessed 7 April 2002.
- ³⁸ "Section-by-Section Analysis of H.R. 4280, The 'Government Printing Reform Act of 1996'," *DttP* 25 (March 1997): 7-10; "Statement on H.R. 4280, The 'Government Printing Reform Act of 1996'," *DttP* 25 (March 1997): 10-13; "Items to Be Included in Legislation to Enhance Public Access to Federal Government Information, December 18, 1996," *DttP* 25 (March 1997): 13-14, 36.
- ³⁹ The Proposed Closing of the National Technical Information Service (NTIS): A Response from the Government Documents Round Table (GODORT) Prepared for the American Library Association's Washington Office, Aug. 28-29, 1999," available at <http://www.library.vanderbilt.edu/central/staff/ntis.htm>. Accessed 8 April 2002.